The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCIAL BILLS.

ACTION OF THE SENATE ON THE FREE-BANKING QUESTION—SPEECHES OF MR. PHELPS AND GEN. HAWLEY IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Senate did not reach a final vote to-day on the Finance bill, but the premise is again held out that to-morrow will see the end. The inflationists seemed to lose ground somewhat to-day, and their opponents hope there has been a turn in the tide, and that the bill may at last be defeated. This hope is most likely delusive. The inflationists, however, could not hold the Senate together to "sit out" the bill, though the leaders tried to prevent an adjournment. The most important vote to-day was on the proposition to make the State of Pennsylvania the one whose bank circulation should be taken as a basis of distribution, instead of New-York. On the basis of the notes now issued from Pennsylvania banks, the bank notes for the whole country would be increased $110,000,000. This, though much more conservative than the understanding last night, that Maine should be the basis, was beaten by one majority. This vote was too close to be significant, and if taken over again to-morrow might be reversed. It was the first vote, however, that has recently given any encouragement to those who are struggling against inflation. The feature of the day's debate was a speech from Senator Jones, of Nevada, who has not before spoken. He was drawn into the debate evidently without intention, and without especial preparation, but he showed such a thorough comprehension of and familiarity with the subject, a knowledge of the statistics and of the history of finance, a fund of humor and readiness at repartee, that the Senate and galleries were taken by surprise. He was often applauded, and at the close of his remarks received quite an ovation of congratulations. What was most important, he seemed to breathe some new life into the listless contest which stimulated the oft-defeated hard-money men. There is to-night just the faintest prospect that the Finance bill may be put in such shape, before the final vote is reached, that it may be defeated. The friends of specie resumption will make an effort to have the fourth section of the committee's bill reinstated in a modified form by providing for the withdrawal of legal tenders to the amount of fifty per cent. of the additional national bank circulation, instead of seventy per cent., as provided in the section stricken out. Mr. Sherman, who is anxious to have some feature in the bill looking to specie payments, will try to have 1878 fixed as the time for resumption instead of 1876, as proposed at first by the committee.

THE FREE-BANKING BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The discussion on the Free-banking bill was resumed in the House to-day, and speeches were made by Mr. Phelps, of New-Jersey, and Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, both hard-money men. Both speeches were effective and practical. Mr. Phelps took the highest moral ground against any form of repudiation. He showed that while the moral evils of a depreciated currency fall uniformly, the material ills are endured chiefly by the laborer, the mechanic, and the farmer. The capitalist has time to anticipate changes incident to a depreciated currency, and to prepare for them. The poor man must bear the burdens. As to the pending bill, Mr. Phelps declared that it was the result of a compromise of the conflicting views of the committee. As a whole, he accepted it. He believed that it was a step in the direction of specie payment. Gen. Hawley made a strong argument against any inflation. He traced the history of all the financial legislation, and of party pledges, and showed that the Republican Party and the Administration are forever pledged to the redemption of notes in coin. The assurances of Congress that the Legal Tender act was a temporary war measure, were of the most solemn character. The law expressly declared that no interest-bearing obligations of the Government should be paid, until greenbacks were convertible into coin, and Congress as late as February last, in a law which the inflationists have overlooked, declared that the standard unit of value in the United States should be 25 8-10 fine gold. Gen. Hawley denied the right to issue the reserves, and declared that this exercise of power was unconstitutional. He believed that the inflation measures were fraught with more disaster than the Kansas-Nebraska bills, and stated that he would support no man for any position who was not sound upon the question of the currency.

Mr. Rainey, Republican member from South Carolina, presented a counter petition to the petition of the South Carolina tax-payers, in which it was charged that the difficulties complained of were due to the action of the petitioners in resisting reconstruction.

HOWARD INQUIRY.

In the Howard Court to-day the testimony of the clerks in the Second Auditor's office was continued as to the manner of disbursing money under the Freedman's Bureau. Mr. Sims, the chief of one of the divisions in the Auditor's Office stated that he did not think Gen. Howard could have known or rectified the mistakes of other disbursing officers, for which he was held responsible. The Judge Advocate made an argument favoring a motion that he submitted, reading the opinions of the Third Auditor and Second Controller as part of his argument, wherein these officials decided that accounts could not be opened except when errors or fraud were shown, and even then it was customary to start supplementary accounts. The motion was to have several Commissioners appointed by the Department Commanders to visit the claimants who have made complaint and take testimony under oath, to be forwarded for the use of the court, this to be done in the 174 cases presented. Gen. Howard, by counsel, said that no man in any court could be condemned by the affidavit of a complainant. The motion of the Judge Advocate was then amended so as to take full testimony in each case. The court adjourned while the consideration of this motion was pending.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONDITION OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

Admiral Porter is much better to-day.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will report a substitute for Mr. Garfield's bill covering into the Treasury all appropriations for public buildings not yet commenced. The substitute will provide that all past or prospective appropriations for public buildings shall remain available until the completion of the work for which they are appropriated, but will authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise his discretion as to the time of commencing or prosecuting any such work for the best interests of the public service.

THE COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

The House Committee on Patents to-day heard final arguments in the Atwood car-wheel case, being an application for an extension of that patent. The committee decided to report a bill allowing the Commissioner of Patents to hear and pass upon the application of W. H. Ward, of Kentucky, for an extension of his patent for bullet-molds, notwithstanding the time prescribed by law for making such application has expired.

DEPREDATIONS BY INDIANS.

The following has been received here:

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT BLISS, Texas.

Assistant Adjutant General, Head-quarters Department of Texas, San Antonio:

SIR: I have the honor to state that citizens of San Elizario, about twenty-two miles from this post, report that a party of Indians, supposed to be from the Fort Stanton Reservation, visited that town about ten days ago, during the night, capturing six horses and killing two. The citizens also report that on the night of March 6 another party, also supposed to be Mescalero Apaches, from the Fort Stanton neighborhood, visited the town and stole horses numbering, in the conflicting accounts, from ten to twenty. An armed party of citizens of San Elizario trailed the stolen stock as far as Guadalupe Pass, without overtaking them. They delayed making any earlier report to me, knowing that there was no cavalry at this post available for scouting. Very respectfully,

FRANK M. COX,
Captain Twenty-fifth Infantry, Commanding.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The House Committee on Agriculture to-day agreed to recommend the passage of the bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals in transportation by railroads, with an amendment providing that animals shall not be kept on cars without food and water longer than twenty-four hours, instead of a period of twenty-eight hours, as named in the original bill.

SPECIMENS OF NATIVE WOODS.

The committee also voted to report a bill for the collection of specimens of all native woods in the United States, to be placed in the museum of the Agricultural Department in Washington.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander Edward A. Walker is detached from the Lancaster and ordered to return home; Lieut. Commander Fred. R. Smith is detached from ordnance duty at Key West, and ordered as executive officer of the Lancaster.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt statement shows a reduction during March of $2,189,338.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency balance, $4,526,451; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $51,720,000; coin balance, $86,121,379, including coin certificates, $37,045,000; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

NEW-MEXICO.

The House Committee on Territories to-day had again under consideration Delegate Elkin's bill for the admission of New-Mexico as a State in the Union. No action was taken, but there is every indication that the committee will report the bill favorably.

CANADA.

EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS REGARDING RIEL.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 1—3 o'clock P. M.—The lobbies of the Parliament House have been cleared, and it is expected that Riel will immediately take his seat. Great excitement prevails.

PROCEEDINGS IN HIS CASE.

OTTAWA, Canada, April 1.—Riel has not yet appeared, and the motion requiring his attendance will not be reached until some time to-night. The detectives are still watching for him. There is a great crowd of Orangemen and strangers in the gallery of the House.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

OTTAWA, April 1—6 P. M.—The House has just adjourned till next Tuesday evening. Riel has been ordered to attend in his place on Wednesday.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 1.—In the Assembly, this afternoon, the Provincial Secretary laid on the table the financial returns, showing that the expenditure in the Province last year was $681,275 23; the balance at the commencement of the year was $38,916 41; the receipts, including subsidy, were $672,551 97; total, $711,468 38. Balance to the credit of the Province, $30,193 15. The Secretary also presented estimates for the current year.

ROWING CHALLENGE.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 1.—Henry Coulter, the celebrated American oarsman, now resident in this city, has issued a challenge to row any man on this continent a race of five miles on Toronto Bay, on the 20th of June next, for $1,000 a side. Negotiations are on foot to bring about a match between him and Brown, of Halifax.

THE ERIE STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., April 1.—As was anticipated in the dispatch sent last night, the complication between the Erie Railway machine-shop hands and the corporation was brought to a final issue this morning by a number of the old employes accepting the propositions as offered by the company. All the machinery in the works is now in full operation. As fast as possible the disabled locomotives are being put in running order. The men who have rejected the proposals of the corporation had a procession and meeting this morning. They passed a series of resolutions denouncing those who are working, determining to hold out to the last, and highly complimenting the journals that have censured the management of the company. The troops are being removed as rapidly as transportation can be furnished. The excitement has entirely disappeared, and business has resumed its usual channel. The tradesmen have lost considerable money by this struggle.

STRIKE IN A COTTON FACTORY.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—A strike occurred yesterday afternoon at the cotton factory of Gambrill & Sons, situated at Woodberry, Baltimore County. The entire number of operatives (375 men, women, and children) left work. They have been working twelve hours per day, and demand a reduction of time to ten hours, which the employers refuse to concede.

THE SACRAMENTO DEMOCRATS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Last night a convention of Old Line Democrats was held at Sacramento, at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the Administration; declaring the independent party of this State a failure, and advising Democrats who joined them to return to their allegiance and adhere to the party in future as the only hope of saving the country. The attendance was not very large.

SARATOGA ELECTION.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 1.—In the charter election yesterday the Democrats elected Charles A. Allen, President of the village. The Republicans elected two out of three Trustees, both of whom are pledged to restrict liquor licenses. This is a Republican gain of one Trustee.

THE KENTUCKY LIBRARY DRAWING.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 1.—It has been ascertained that seven-tenths of the ticket which drew the capital prize in the Louisville Library Lottery is held in this city.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—ELEVEN CARS DEMOLISHED.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 1.—A westward-bound freight-train on the Erie Railway ran into a train standing on the track, at Basket Station, sixty miles west of Port Jervis, last night. The engine and eleven cars of the freight-train were demolished and burned up. No person was seriously injured. The track was obstructed for about four hours.

BRIG RUN INTO.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 1.—The brig Gem, from Pernambuco, while at anchor in Hampton Roads last night, was run into by a brig and had her jib-boom carried away and sustained other, but not serious, damages.

ALBANY.

EXPEDITING BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

THE FACTORY CHILDREN—THE MOORE-PINCKNEY CONTEST—MOORE ALLEGED TO BE A DESERTER FROM THE ARMY—THE SWINBURNE $90,000 PRESENT STRICKEN FROM THE SUPPLY BILL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 1, 1874.

With an industry and application that is highly commendable, the Senate continues to reduce the general order calendar by the rapid disposition of all local bills of an innocent nature. This morning's session was devoted for the greater part to the discussion of such measures, and much necessary but uninteresting business was transacted. Among the bills passed was the one in relation to the collection of arrears of personal taxes in the City of New-York.

FACTORY CHILDREN.

The bill for the protection of factory children was placed upon its final passage and lost. Upon motion of Senator King the bill was laid on the table for a reconsideration of the vote. Senator Lowery, who has been erroneously reported as against the bill, is warmly in favor of it, but wished it passed in a more perfect form than that in which it was originally introduced.

THE CONTESTED SEAT CASES.

At the request of Mr. Youmans, who contests the seat of Senator Thompson, the further hearing in his case has been postponed until July next. A motion to that effect, made by Senator Cole, brought Senator Johnson to his feet, and, as usual, the circle was convulsed with laughter by the peculiar style of oratory which is affected by that gentleman.

THE MOORE-PINCKNEY CASE.

In relation to the contest between Hugh H. Moore and Walter S. Pinckney for the seat of the Eighth District, Senator Booth this morning presented a memorial from Pinckney containing the startling allegation that Moore, being a deserter from the Army of the United States, was ineligible for the office of Senator, last Fall, and that therefore all votes cast for him were void. Moore being an enlisted man in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, in the service of the United States in the late war, did—so the petition claims—at or near Algiers, La., in the year 1863, desert from said regiment and from the service of the United States. He has not since availed himself of the advantage offered by the proclamation of the President of the United States, of the date of March 11, 1865, "but now is a deserter from the United States Army, and remains under the disabilities consequent upon such desertion, as provided and imposed by section 21 of an act of Congress amending several acts providing for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, approved March 31, 1865." By an agreement entered into by Messrs. Moore and Pinckney, the further hearing in the case has been adjourned until July 5.

THE CHAMBERS STREET RAILROAD BILL.

The bill providing for the construction of a horse railroad in Chambers street, New-York, was again considered in Committee of the Whole to-day. During the discussion of its merits Senator Ledwith, who opposed the measure, took occasion to threaten Senator Fox with the wrath of Tammany Hall should he continue his advocacy of it. The bill was progressed until this evening, when it was again taken up in Committee of the Whole. Senator Gross moved to amend the bill by providing that the Common Council shall have power to sell the franchise of this or any other street-car line in New-York City, and may also designate the route. This, which is substantially the same provision as that contained in a bill introduced some time ago by Senator Ledwith, was lost after a debate which afforded great amusement to the gallery, but was entirely out of place in the Senate. The bill was, amid great noise and confusion, ordered to a third reading.

THE SWINBURNE GRATUITY IN THE SUPPLY BILL KILLED.

By an overwhelming vote to-day the House effectually killed the Swinburne appropriation, and it is not likely it will be heard of again for this session at least. The matter came up on the third reading of the Supply bill, when Mr. Badger moved to recommit with instructions to strike out the appropriation. He urged that the law under which Dr. Swinburne was appointed expressly provided that the Health Officer should pay the expenses of all steam-boats. So far as the alleged equity of the claim was concerned, it was incumbent on the claimant to show that he had not been fully compensated for his services, and in that connection it was well to remember that Dr. Swinburne, when asked by the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the amount he had realized from his position, he had declined to answer. Mr. Batcheller said he believed the members who had voted for the appropriation in the Committee of the Whole had been actuated by feelings of good nature toward Dr. Swinburne, but he trusted that on further reflection they would see fit to reverse their previous action, and would insist that Dr. Swinburne be compelled to prove the justice of his claim. Mr. Lincoln said that although he had originally voted for the appropriation, he had, on more full consideration, come to regard the claim as doubtful, and he was convinced that its equity could not be established. He should, therefore, vote for Mr. Badger's motion. Messrs. Alvord, Weed, and others also spoke against the appropriation, and finally the motion to recommit to strike out prevailed by a vote of 108 to 8. This result the friends of the Republican Party in the State have cause to regard with satisfaction, as the item was regard ed as the only doubtful one in the Supply bill.

HARD WORK.

The lower House to-day went to work with a will and passed a large number of bills. The majority of them were of a local character not calling for particular notice.

REORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW-YORK CITY.

Bills are about to be introduced in the Assembly creating a new Metropolitan Police District for the City of New-York, and reorganizing the Commission of Charities and Correction, and the Departments of Docks and Public Works. The provisions of the bills legislate out of office the present heads of departments named.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

In Committee of the Whole, this evening, the Senate discussed the bill providing that the Board of Regents of the University shall have sole control of public instruction in the State, and giving the Regents the power to appoint a Superintendent of Public Instruction. After a protracted debate, which was joined in by Senators Wood, Woodin, Ganson, and Jacobs, the bill was progressed. In accordance with the caucus held yesterday evening, it will receive the undivided support of the Republican Senators. It is made the special order for to-morrow morning.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY.

Mayor Hunter, Controller Schroeder, Alderman Ripley Ropes, Gen. Slocum, and others of Brooklyn, had a hearing before the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation, this afternoon, upon the bills in reference to the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company. They all advocated the passage of the bill providing for the appointment of fifteen Directors—five by the Mayor of New-York, five by the Mayor of Brooklyn, and five by the private stockholders—who, with the Mayors and Controllers of the two cities, shall constitute the Board of Directors, and authorizing the cities, upon the completion of the bridge, to pay the private stockholders the amount of their investment, with interest.

COST OF PROSECUTING THE RING THIEVES.

Senator Woodin reported two important bills, one to provide for the election of City Marshals in and for the City of New-York, and the other to make further provision for the audit and payment of claims and expenses mentioned in chapter 508 of the laws of 1872, being the expense of conducting civil and criminal suits and prosecutions growing out of the frauds upon the Treasury of the City and County of New-York, which were brought to light in the year 1871.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed Abiah W. Palmer as manager of the Hudson River Hospital for the Insane.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES DECLINE TO DO BUSINESS IN PANAMA.

PANAMA, March 22.—The walls of the burnt houses of the late fire are still standing, with no appearance of anything being done either to rebuild or provide means to prevent such another calamity. The Imperial Fire Insurance and the North British and Mercantile Insurance Companies, of London, now have notified that they refuse to insure in Panama at any rates whatever. The Sun Fire Office and the Northern Assurance Company, also British, will take no risks over the amount of £50,000, and this at double former rates. The Scottish Imperial Insurance Company will take risks at double rates for the present.

COMMERCIAL ASPECT OF THE ISTHMUS.

The commercial aspect of the Isthmus does not look very flattering in another point of view. The North German Lloyds Steam-ship Company has decided to withdraw their fine line of steam-ships from the Isthmus and Bremen, giving as a reason that they can employ their steamers more profitably on their other routes. This is looked on as a sad blow to the progress of the Isthmus. Many hands are thrown out of employment, and there is not a merchant or resident near the line of the railroad, but will feel the effects of it. This company alleges that it did not find support sufficient to pay its expenses.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Political matters are quiet in the State at present, and the announcement in the message of President Murillo that the National Government had decided to keep 200 troops always in Panama, with instructions to prevent revolutionary disturbances either at Panama or Colon, or at any part of the line, has given satisfaction. It is expected Congress will approve this and other measures to the same effect which have been initiated by the Executive power at Bogota. Mr. Scruggs, the United States Minister there, in an official correspondence with the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has been notified of the resolution taken on the subject of giving security to the transit by the Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A Panama Club and Merchant's Exchange have been established in Panama.

The United States Steamer, Daranac, arrived here on the 15th inst., last from Acapulco, and remains here subject to the orders of the Inter-oceanic Canal Commission.

Her Britannic Majesty's Steam-ship Chameleon Commander A. J. Kennedy, and flying the pennant of Rear Admiral Cochrane, arrived here on the 6th inst., and dropped anchor at Taboga, where the Repulse, flagship, has been for some time past. The Chameleon being smaller, the Admiral made use of her to visit all the Central American ports.

The Indians of Darien, inhabiting the banks ot the River Chucunoque, having refused to allow the Panama caoutchouc gatherers to collect that product on their territories, the Government sent some fifty soldiers under an officer to inquire into the matter. It seems on the 15th inst., they went up the river and were attacked by the Indians. From news just received, some sixteen of the soldiers were killed, and the expedition, it is feared, has failed.

CENTRAL AMERICA—THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The impression is given by visitors and papers from the different States of Central America that the country in general had relapsed into a state of quietude. The campaign in Honduras being at an end, the troops had returned to their own States of Salvador and Guatemala.

In Honduras the Provisional Government in Comayaqua, under the Presidency of Don Poncram Leiva, continued in existence. A decree was issued [illegible] Governors to see that the elections for next President were carried on with full liberty and no interference.

It is reported and it is feared on good grounds that when Señor Arias capitulated to the forces of Salvador and Guatemala it was stipulated in the conditions that the Ex-President, with all his officers, should have their liberty, but that President Gonzalez, of Salvador, failed in his word, and they are still held prisoners.

NOTES FROM PERU.

The principal topic at present, (to the 13th inst.,) in Peru is with respect to the fact that the English man of-war Petrel had been dispatched to verify the quantity of guano which the Peruvian Government asserted had been discovered on the mainland of Peru. The report of what the Petrel had seen was not yet published. It is said that a Plenipotentiary has been accredited to the Peruvian Government from that of Buenos Ayres, on a special and confidential mission. It was thought that the mission in question was in some way connected with the threatened war between the Republics of the River Platté and Brazil.

The Peruvian Government has just entered into a contract with McDonald Cruikshank, the Agent of the Telegraph Maintenance Company, of London, to lay a cable between Panama and Payta; the Peruvian Government pledging itself to get the consent of the United States of Colombia, and a similar privilege for the enterprise to that to be enjoyed while running through Peruvian territory. After the contract had been signed it was discovered that, some weeks before, the Foreign Office in Peru had been informed that Colombia conceded the privilege desired, on condition that the cable should not only connect Panama and Payta, but should go out of its straight course and touch in at Buenaventura, another port in Colombia. Mr. Cruikshanks would have nothing more to do with the affair, and is here on his way home to report to his company.

An order has been issued opening the Lobos Islands for the shipment of the guano on them. The quality is considered good, but the difficulties of loading are great.

A great deal of irritation and bad feeling toward Chili has been caused by the announcement that the statue that is to represent the capital of Peru in one of the public parks of Santiago is in the form of a semi-nude woman, with a mirror in one hand and a bottle of perfume in the other, reclining in a lascivious manner and exposing her charms liberally to the gaze of the admirer. This is looked on as an official insult coming from the authorities of Santiago, and there is no saying what may come out of it if it is not withdrawn.

NOTES FROM CHILI.

The chief news from Chili to the 20th ult. is regarding the difficulty that has arisen between Chili and the Argentine Confederation about the possession of the Straits of Magellan. Lengthy and exciting notes have been exchanged on the subject. It it proposed to refer the matter to arbitration.

Don Adolfo Ibanez, it is said, will be appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington.

NOTES FROM BOLIVIA.

Señor Adolfo Ballevian, the President of Bolivia, died on the 14th ult., causing widespread regret all over the coast. In the present unfortunate political condition of that Republic there are few fitted by character and popularity to manage the helm of State, and it looks as though a fatality pursued that country.

DEATH OF A UNITED STATES CONSUL.

Rufus Mead, Esq., late United States Consul at Corinto, Nicaragua, died on board the steamer Honduras off San José de Guatemala, at 2:30 P. M., the 11th inst. He had been a sufferer from consumption for a good many years, and some weeks ago was attacked with inflammation of the stomach. He embarked on the 5th, and died as related, in spite of every attention given him on board. Capt. Dexter delivered his remains to the United State Consular Agent at San José de Guatemala. The interment was to take place on the 12th.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE CONTEST FOR THE SENATORSHIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 1.

The happy Republican love-feast of last night, and the social conference over the walnuts and the wine, accomplished nothing, and to-day's ballot, the eighth in joint convention, differed in no respect from that of yesterday. The men of the different factions repeat their determination to "stick," and an end to the dead-lock is not now looked for this week. After the one ballot to-day the convention adjourned until Friday, in the hope that its members may, by fasting or feasting to-morrow, the State annual Fast Day, and, at the same time, pondering on their duty, come up to the State-house the day after prepared to go honestly to work to find some way out of the difficulty; but few believe they will do so, and look for but little change, if any, in the situation until after another Sunday. The Republican banquet last night was arranged by the Dawes men, and was ingeniously managed. Mr. Phillips, of Salem, the member of the House who, in the last caucus of Republicans, created such a sensation and hurly-burly by openly denouncing the followers of Mr. Dawes, and proclaiming that Federal officers were lobbying for him, and that they crowded the corridors of the State House and intercepted members at every turn, was made the Chairman, and chosen to open the merry feast, and around the festive boards the Dawes men and the Hoar men were seated side by side that the work of making converts might be carried on with success.

It is not difficult to understand the reason of this apparently senseless dead-lock. It is not because the friends of Hoar are determined to vote for him and him only to the end of time, and that that sterling band of Democratic brothers are determined to vote for Curtis, and no other man, to the very crack of doom; but it is because of the presence of "Butlerism" in our State politics. The grim speech of General Butler haunts the members of the Legislature, and the men who are working away there for Hoar, or "anyone to beat Butler." Though denials have been repeatedly made of any league between Dawes and Butler the knowledge of the fact that he is supported by Butler men, and that the most zealous Butler fuglemen are toiling assiduously in his behalf, is sufficient to set him down in the public mind as the Butler candidate, and the opposition is arrayed against him for this very reason. But Dawes has among his supporters some of the bitterest opponents of Butler, and these are torn and harrassed by the statements they are unable to contradict, and by the company in which they find themselves. The friends of Hoar are understood to be ready at any moment to combine with anti-Butler Republicans, and a few with anti-Butler Democrats, if they can be assured that by so doing they can elect a sterling, honorable man, who can be depended upon in critical times. There are several staunch friends of the Judge who would at once transfer their suffrages to Charles Francis Adams, if they could see a way clear to elect him; but few at this stage of the contest are found to talk at all friendly to the selection of Gen. Banks as the compromise leader; and scarcely a half dozen, if a quarter dozen, of a union with the Democrats on Curtis.

Gen. Butler looks on the fight with complacency. It is one of the luckiest events that could have happened for him. Whichever way it turns it seems likely to benefit him. The friends of Dawes who are not Butler men declare that he must be elected to save the western part of the State to the Anti-Butler forces. The west has long been jealous of the east. It has not had a Senator for years, and it has not had many of the "spoils." It comes down to the State-house with angry cries. It growls at the "Boston clique," and swears that it shall not continue longer out in the cold. The east, it says, has promised the west too long to give it its turn "next time," and there must be an end to this business. Much stress is laid upon the promises last year, when their Dawes was set aside for Boutwell in the "interest of harmony and peace," and the course of Boutwell in the Simmons war is quoted derisively against the easterners' judgment and want of tact. So you see how Butler gains whichever way the fight goes. If Dawes is defeated, the west will have a serious grievance against the east, and Butler will use it for his advancement; if Dawes is elected, the east will be divided by the cry of another Butler victory, and the doughty General, the indefatigable claimant, will make capital from the divisions thus caused. Those who are striving to prevent a Republican division are earnestly beating about for that compromise candidate on which Republicans can be made to unite, and still Butlerism be avoided. This is the secret of the talk of Judge Colt, of Pittsfield. He is a western man, a man of integrity and culture, a sterling Republican, and a man of parts, who woulh do credit to the State and the party. Washburn and Speaker Sanford are not so loudly talked of because of the feeling that they lack the necessary strength. Washburn is a western man, but he, though popular and above suspicion in every respect, is not felt to have the vigor and positiveness requisite for the occasion, and Sanford, though showing a strong following, is an eastern man. If the man for the occasion would but arise, or, better still, be brought to the surface by the strength of his eminent fitness!

The statement that Hoar has expressed his desire to have his friends, if it must be a contest between Dawes and Adams, throw their strength for Dawes, is not generally credited, though his strength with the President is known, and much is made of a report that the latter does not want to see an Adams in the United States Senate. Hoar and Dawes are strong friends personally, but Hoar is such an out-and-out enemy of Butler that he could not for a moment think of giving his political strength to one in the least tinged with Butlerism. The conduct of Judge Hoar during the contest is admirable. He has had no communication whatever with those who are working for him. Telegrams in large numbers have gone to him appealing to him to say just one word, to deny at least the statement that he is not in favor of Sumner's Civil Rights bill, which has been so positively made, but he deigns not a single reply, and those who work for him and deny for him do so on their own responsibility. His course is quoted in sharp contrast to that of Dawes, who has been sending ambiguous telegrams and proclamations, that if he is to be slain he desires to be slain in the open field; but it will not make for him more ballots than he now polls. So look for a compromise, a bad one probably, a good one possibly, out of this unfortunate and dangerous dilemma.

There are reports from substantial sources that steps are about to be taken looking to the selection of committees of conference on the part of the friends of Dawes and Hoar, in order to bring about, if possible, some understanding looking to a settlement of the question. This measure is regarded by many as a wise step, and by others it is looked upon as certain to be useless. In this connection it is reported that several gentlemen who are now candidates, or who are likely to become such in case both Hoar and Dawes are withdrawn, have been consulted in reference to the effect of the appointment of conference committees, and they have replied that so far as the action of such committees should affect either House or both, such action should be binding, but that any other conclusions which the committees might bring forward, such as an effort to select another candidate, would not be justifiable. It is admitted by both the Dawes and the Hoar men that no little difficulty will be experienced in agreeing on conference committees. The talk of Judge Ball as a compromise candidate is stronger to-night than heretofore, and it is asserted that some substantial movement will be made in his behalf when next the convention assembles.

THE BALLOT.

BOSTON, Mass., April 1.—The eighth ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day, with the following result: Whole number of votes, 270; necessary to a choice, 136; Dawes, 95; Hoar, 74; Curtis, 75; Adams, 15; Banks, 6; Pierce, 2. Messrs. Washburn, Whittier and Wendell Phillips received each one vote. The convention adjourned till Friday, to-morrow being Fast Day.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

RE-ELECTION OF GOV. HOWARD AND THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES GENERALLY—THE LEGISLATURE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 1.—The State election took place to-day. There was no Democratic nomination for State officers, and the vote was very light. Henry Howard was re-elected Governor by a vote of 12,269 to 1,509 for Lyman Pierce, and 107 scattering. Charles C. Van Zandt was elected Lieutenant Governor, receiving 7,679 votes to 6,512 cast for William F. Sayles, Prohibition candidate. Joshua M. Addeman was re-elected Secretary of State, and Willard Sayles, Attorney General, with but little opposition. Samuel Clark was elected General Treasurer by a large majority over Henry Goff, Prohibition candidate.

The chief incident in the election centered in the choice of members of the Legislature, who will choose a United States Senator. The new Assembly is largely Republican, as usual, but the Senatorial question remains in doubt and probably cannot be definitely determined until a trial of the strength of the respective candidates is had in the General Assembly on the first Tuesday in June.

In this city, where the contest for Assemblymen was mainly between the friends of Gen. Burnside and the friends of all the other candidates, the result is very close, the friends of Burnside probably carrying most of the Assemblymen by majorities of from three upward, while for a Senator and four Representatives there is no choice.

The Democrats had formally decided to make no nominations, and the only regular tickets in the field were the Republicans and the Prohibitionist, and these were similar in nearly all the important offices. The State last year threw 13,442 votes, of which 9,656 were cast by the Republicans. The whole vote for President in 1872 was 18,994, of which Grant had 13,665. The two tickets this year were in detail as follows:

Office.	Republican.	Prohibition.
Governor	Henry Howard.	Henry Howard.
Lieut. Governor	Chas. C. Van Zandt.	Wm. F. Sayles.
Sec'y of State	Joshua M. Addeman.	Jos. M. Addeman.
Attor'y General	Willard Sayles	Willard Sayles.
Treasurer	Samuel Clark.	Henry Goff.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SEVEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

A fire broke out at Millerstown, Butler County, Penn., at 1:30 yesterday morning, in the Central Hotel, by which seven persons were burned to death. The bodies have been recovered. The following is a list of the bodies found: Norah Carty, of Pleasantville; George Deet, a German; Capt. Oliver, an oil operator; Martin Phillips, and Sanferd Acert, drillers, and one whose name could not be ascertained. Nellie McCarty jumped from a third story of the Central Hotel, and was badly injured, but is still alive. All the buildings on the east side of Main street, from Frederick's grocery and hardware store, including the Central and Harlem Houses, (the Opera-house,) Reed & Durant's hardware store, and Sink's Hotel and two other buildings south; on the west side of Main street, from Red Frank's shebang, north, including the Butler County Bank, the United Pipe Line's Office, the Express Office, the Millerstown Savings Bank, Waterman's grocery, up to Schneider's billiard-room; on Slippery Rock street, on the north side, from Frederick's boot and shoe store, and from Hook's dwelling on the south side of Slippery Rock street east to Puff's laundry, making sixty-nine buildings in all, were burned. More persons are thought to have been burned, but it is not yet known. The loss, as far as ascertained, amounts to $232,800, and the insurance to $54,350.

A special dispatch from Garden Grove to the *Hawkeye* states that the Decatur County (Iowa) Court-house was entirely destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. All the records were destroyed, but the money in the Treasurer's Office, amounting to some $35,000, was saved.

A fire broke out in Ligron's Hotel, in the village of Rosendale, nine miles from Kingston, N. Y., last night, and half the place is said to be burned. The inhabitants were frantic, and telegraped to Kingston for assistance. The Mayor sent a steam-engine and hose. The fire was uncontrolled at last report.

The building owned by Dr. Kennedy, and occupied by the Lewiston Belt and Roll Company and the Bee-hive Spindle Works, at Lewiston, Me., took fire last evening, and the inside of the building was destroyed. Loss not known.

Messrs. Law & Frick's liquor store, on Battery street, San Francisco, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is about $50,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the top floor of the five-story brick building No. 71 Varick street, occupied by J. Sandman, dealer in hair goods; loss $2,500; insured in the Atlantic and Pacific Companies. The second and third floors are occupied by S. Rogerson; loss $100; no insurance. The first floor and basement are occupied by Goux's Fertilizing Company; loss $500; insured in the Merchants' Company. The building is owned by Wm. Eagle; loss $500. The fire was caused by the carelessness of an employe in making a fire.

Shortly before noon yesterday a fire broke out in the attic of the dwelling No. 54 Macdougal street, occupied by George Shears and John Bell. The loss of the former is $300; insured for $1,000 in the Adriatic Company. Bell's loss is $200; insured for $300. The fire extended to the roof of No. 52, owned and occupied by Mary Kingsley; damage $500. Both dwellings are fully insured.

THE LEWISTON AND AUBURN RAILROAD.

LEWISTON, Me., April 1.—The annual meeting of the Lewiston and Auburn Railroad was held to-day. The report of the Directors shows that a contract has been made with the Grand Trunk Railroad Company to complete the road, which has also been leased to that company, on the terms of the contract made when the construction of the road was undertaken. The Directors have issued $50,000 additionals of bonds to complete the road, making the whole cost $4,500,000. The election of Directors was postponed to Friday.

LATES TNEWS BY CABLE.

MARINE DISASTERS.

HEAVY WEATHER—SEVERAL MEN WASHED OVERBOARD FROM A NEW-YORK BARK.

QUEENSTOWN, April 1.—The bark Credito, at this port, to-day, from New-York, experienced tempestuous weather on the voyage, and lost several men overboard, including her Captain.

LONDON, April 1.—The bark Manchester, which arrived here yesterday from Boston, suffered much damage an the voyage.

SPAIN.

FAILURE OF SERRANO'S MOVEMENT TO RELIEVE BILBOA ASSERTED BY THE CARLISTS.

BAYONNE, April 1.—The Carlists assert that the movement of Marshal Serrano against the Royalists before Bilboa, has entirely failed, and that there was no fighting between the 28th and 30th of March.

MADRID, April 1.—It is reported that the Carlist leader, Radica, was seriously wounded in one of the recent engagements before Bilboa

GERMANY.

DEATH OF HANSEN, THE ASTRONOMER.

BERKIN, April 1.—Peter Andreas Hansen, the German astronomer, is dead.

AUSTRALIA.

ROCHEFORT ON THE WAY TO LONDON BY WAY OF CALIFORNIA.

LONDON, April 1.—A dispatch from Melbourne says Henri Rochefort and his party have started for London by way of California.

CUBA.

DINNER TO THE CHINESE COMMISSIONER.

HAVANA, April 1.—Chan Lan Pin, the Chinese Commissioner, who has come here to investigate the condition of the coolies, dined with the Captain General to-day.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 2—1 A. M.—Cloudy and rainy weather has prevailed over the Southern States east of the Mississippi, and continues on the South Atlantic coast. Rain and snow and sleet have fallen over the Middle Atlantic States and Pennsylvania, with brisk and high easterly winds on the coast. An area of low barometer has moved south-east from Manitoba to Lake Superior, producing fresh to very brisk south-westerly winds over the upper lake region, but followed by north-easterly winds over Minnesota and Dakota. The rivers have risen at St. Louis, Nashville, and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England the pressure will diminish, with rising temperature, fresh and brisk easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather, and possibly light rain or snow.

For the Middle States, rising temperature, generally cloudy weather, and occasional light rain, followed by winds shifting to westerly over the southern and western portions during the afternoon and evening, with clearing weather.

For the Southern States clear or partly cloudy weather, and light to fresh winds, mostly from the north-west and south-west.

For the lower lake region increasing cloudiness, light rain, rising temperature, and south to west winds.

For the upper lake region, occasionally light rain or snow, and fresh to brisk winds, veering to west and north, with clearing weather and falling temperature.

For Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota, west to north winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

The lower Ohio and Cumberland Rivers will rise somewhat.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	38°	30°	3:30 P. M.	56°	35°
6 A. M.	37°	28°	6 P. M.	46°	35°
9 A. M.	42°	26°	9 P. M.	42°	31°
12 M.	48°	31°	12 P. M.	42°	31°

Average temperature yesterday, 30⅞°.

Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 43⅞°.

THE SENTENCE OF COLEMAN.

RICHMOND, Va., April 1.—Judge Guigon to-night overruled the motion to set aside the judgment sentencing Coleman to the Penitentiary for forgery in connection with the sinking fund, which motion was made on the ground of the insanity of Col. Mayo, a material witness for the prosecution in Coleman's trial. The case will now go to the Court of Appeals.

MARINE DISASTERS.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 1.—The American schooner H. Pierson, from Gloucester, bound to Grand Banks, arrived last evening. She reports that she lost her foremast while crossing the Bay of Fundy on Sunday morning, and put in for repairs.

A small schooner belonging to Andrew Conrad was sunk near Cheggelcook Harbor, yesterday morning, and was lost.

ACCIDENT TO A SCHOONER.

PORTLAND, Me., April 1.—The schooner President, Capt. Barbour, from Calais, for Boston, with lumber, was dismasted off Mt. Desert on the 23d ult. The crew were taken off on the 27th by the schooner Gladiator, Capt. Parker, from Yarmouth, N. S., for Portland, and landed at Rockland, excepting the Captain, who was brought to Portland.

TRIAL FOR STEALING PUBLIC FUNDS.

RICHMOND, Va., April 1.—A special to the *Despatch* says the jury in the case of John C. Henry, on trial for embezzling funds from the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue at Lynchburg, after a retirement of three hours were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were placed in the custody of the Deputy Marshal till to-morrow.

THREATENED SUIT FOR LIBEL.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Judge R. B. Warden, biographer of the late Chief Justice Chase, publishes a card declaring his intention to sue the Cincinnati *Commercial* for libel, on account of its strictures on his actions regarding the papers of Justice Chase used as material for his biography.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Republicans of Hartford, Conn., last night nominated Henry C. Robinson for Mayor, and the Democrats nominated Joseph H. Sprague.

Wm. S. Schofield, convicted of embezzling money-letters from the Boston Post Office, was yesterday sentenced to three years in the State Prison.

The schooner Ida Ella, of Pembroke, is ashore at Salmon River, N. S. The vessel is badly damaged, and it is feared she will be a total wreck.

Attorney General Dimmick has decided that Good Friday is a legal holiday in the State of Pennsylvania, and the banks and other public offices will therefore be closed.

George C. Herrington, the only witness of the Rathbone thooting affray in South Berlin, was killed on Monday afternoon, near Stephentown, by falling from a wagon and breaking his neck. He was seventeen years of age.

It is reported that all the laborers and section hands on the Boston and Worcester Division of the Boston and Albany Railroad struck for higher wages, and were promptly discharged, yesterday. The wages received by the laborers was $1 50 per day.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NINETY-THREE. By VICTOR HUGO. Translated by FRANK LEE BENEDICT. 12mo, pp. 356. New-York: English edition, HARPER & BROTHERS; French Edition, A. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union Square.

The Messrs. Harper have with prompt enterprise given us an English version of Victor Hugo's last work, by an American translator. It will be welcomed by all the admirers of the prose writings of its distinguished author who do not read French with ease; and even among those who do not admire his prose style, among whom, it is fair to say in the beginning, we are, it will be sought and read, as it should be, even by them, for Hugo is one of the great names in literature.

In *Ninety-Three* we have probably the culmination of its author's career in prose fiction; certainly we find in it all his peculiar traits, whether of plot-contrivance, character-drawing, description, style, or moral purpose, in their most impressive, not to say their most extravagant, forms. It is sure to have a great success in France, for it is the "Frenchiest" piece of literary work that has been produced for a quarter of a century, at least. That vein of morbid and monstrously oppressive sentiment which, to our Gallic friends, seems exquisitely tender and sublimely exalted, but which to others seems extravagant and even ridiculous, flows through the book in a rich, resistless flood. That consciousness of producing an effect, which Frenchmen, and, it is even suspected, Frenchwomen, delight in, not only for themselves, but even in others, pervades the book from the first page to the last. The author shows it *incessamment*. He does not write a line without saying, in his manner of writing it: *Magnifique! Attendez, mes amis; c'est superbe! Voilà du sentiment! Quelle félicité du phrase! Quelle manière d'approfondir l'âme! Mais que voulez-vous! Je suis Victor Hugo—père.* And it must be admitted that to a certain point he has reason; but it must also be declared that after a while this sort of thing becomes wearisome.

The story is peculiar among modern works of fiction. It is a novel without a hero, without a heroine; without love of man for woman, or of woman for man; without marriage or a substitute for it at beginning, middle, or end; with no minute analysis of character, or except, perhaps in one chapter, of society; and without any very manifest social, moral, or political purpose. It is in narrative form, a tragic episode in the great French revolution. And yet, too, it is hardly more narrative than dramatic, or rather melodramatic, in its spirit and its style and its very phraseology. No small part of it could be taken out bodily and spouted on the boards of the Bowery Theater amid blue fire and terrific combats, to the intense delight of all the juvenile "assistance." And yet it is full of interest. The personages, notwithstanding their swaggering, self-conscious way, are real creatures of flesh and blood, and in word and act are terribly in earnest. But in body and soul and manner and words they are French, and remind us constantly of the distinction between French nature and human nature. With all which it is superfluous and perhaps foolish to find fault; for was not the book written by a Frenchman for Frenchmen? and are not all the personages French? What would we have? And as to love, although there is none between man and woman, there is the most exalted love for *La France*; for the King on one side and the Republic on the other; and love unto death on the part of a sort of clerical Brutus for his pupil, a young nobleman who has joined the revolutionists.

The story opens with the discovery, by the advanced guard of a regiment, of a woman with three little children, one at the breast, who were hidden in the underbrush of the wood of La Sandraie. Being supposed to be the enemy's scouts in concealment, they narrowly escaped being shot—the *vivandière* of the regiment discovering what they were just as the soldiers were about to fire. The woman is utterly friendless and destitute, the revolution having taken everything from her by fire or sword. Of course the children are adopted by the soldiers and become the children of the regiment. Upon their fate turns the catastrophe of the story. The next scene is on board a corvette in the British Channel. She is heavily armed, officered by the best men in the old royal French Navy, and is engaged in the perilous undertaking of landing upon the French coast a leader for the insurrection in La Vendée. This leader, who comes on board in disguise, is a Breton Prince, the Marquis De Lautenac. The peasants are devoted to him. He is a stern, implacable man and an able leader, and great hopes are placed upon his success. But the expedition is defeated by one of those accidents, the consequences of a little oversight, which sometimes have the greatest results, and to guard against the possibility of which is the object of the careful and minute supervision and super-supervision in armies and on vessels of war. A gale comes on. It would have been a trifling matter; but, owing to the neglect of the chief gunner, one of the carronades of the battery breaks loose on its carriage, and on the first plunge kills four men, recoils and cuts in two another, and, glancing off, strikes and unships another gun. The scene that follows is described with a vividness and graphic power in which Hugo has no living rival. He says of such an occurrence that it is perhaps the most formidable of ocean accidents, one than which nothing more formidable can happen to a vessel under full sail in the open sea; and this realistic relation of what he imagines as having taken place in this instance fully justifies his estimate of the terrible consequences of such an occurrence. The passage deserves particular notice, because it is at once the best and the most characteristic in the book.

"A gun that breaks its moorings becomes suddenly some indescribable supernatural beast. It is a machine which transforms itself into a monster. This mass turns upon its wheels, has the rapid movements of a billiard-ball; rolls with the rolling, pitches with the pitching; goes, comes, pauses, seems to meditate; resumes its course, rushes along the ship from end to end like an arrow, circles about, springs aside, evades, rears, breaks, kills, exterminates. It is a battering-ram which assaults a wall at its own caprice. Moreover, the battering-ram is metal, the wall wood. It is the entrance of matter into liberty. One might say that this eternal slave avenges itself. It seems as if the power of evil hidden in what we call inanimate objects finds a vent and bursts suddenly out. It has an air of having lost patience, of seeking some fierce, obscure retribution; nothing more inexorable than this rage of the inanimate. The mad mass has the bounds of a panther, the weight of the elephant, the agility of the mouse, the obstinacy of the ox, the unexpectedness of the surge, the rapidity of lightning, the deafness of the tomb. It weighs ten thousand pounds, and it rebounds like a child's ball. Its flight is a wild whirl, abruptly cut at right angles. What is to be done? How to end this? A tempest ceases, a cyclone passes, a wind falls, a broken mast is replaced, a leak is stopped, a fire dies out; but how to control this enormous brute of bronze? In what way can one attack it?

You can make a mastiff hear reason, astound a bull, fascinate a boa, frighten a tiger, soften a lion; but there is no resource with that monster, a cannon let loose. You cannot kill it—it is dead; at the same time it lives. It lives with a sinister life bestowed on it by Infinity."

So much by way of general description; but there is an actual conflict to be exhibited. The gunner, by whose neglect the gun broke loose, goes down upon the gun-deck with a bar and a rope to capture the totally depraved, inanimate monster. Then follows a passage in which the author rises at once to the height of his power, and almost to the verge of rational extravagance.

"The struggle began—struggle unheard of. The fragile matching itself against the invulnerable. The thing of flesh attacking the brazen brute. On the one side blind force, on the other a soul.

The whole passed in a half-light. It was like the indistinct vision of a miracle.

A soul—strange thing; but you would have said that the cannon had one also—a soul filled with rage and hatred. This blindness appeared to have eyes. The monster had the air of watching the man. There was—one might have fancied so at least—cunning in this mass. It also chose its moment. It became some gigantic insect of metal, having, or seeming to have, the will of a demon. Sometimes this colossal grasshopper would strike the low ceiling of the gun-deck, then fall back on its four wheels, like a tiger upon its four claws, and dart anew on the man. He—supple, agile, adroit—would glide away like a snake from the reach of these lightning-like movements. He avoided the encounters, but the blows which he escaped fell upon the vessel and continued the havoc."

Here we have Hugo's peculiar power, and what is, indeed, almost his only genuine power as a prose writer—an imagination that sees its own creations with the eye of Dante or of Scott, and the ability to picture as vividly as it is conceived—withal, however, an extravagance which approaches the grotesque, if not the ridiculous.

The Marquis, however, effects his landing alone, (having previously decorated the chief gunner for his gallantry, and immediately had him shot for his carelessness,) and becomes at once the leader of the insurrection in La Vendée. He defeats a revolutionary body of which the regiment with the adopted children is a part, orders all captives to be shot, including the mother of these children, which he carries off. The mother is left for dead, but is found by an old beggar, taken to his lair, and nursed into life, when she starts on a quest for her children. Against the Marquis and his peasants there takes the field a young revolutionary officer, who proves to be his own grand-nephew, the Viscount De Gauvain. Uncle and nephew are equally implacable, and each announces to the other that if he can take him he will put him to death. Gradually the forces of the Republic prevail, the peasants scatter, and the Marquis is driven, with a few men, into the tower of La Torgue, a massive, ancient stronghold, the first possession of his family. Here his nephew besieges him; but, although his men are thousands, and his uncle's tens, such is the strength and the curious design of the old tower, that its little garrison are able to hold out and make a formidable defense. To this tower, the stern Marquis has carried the three infants; why, only a French romance writer can only divine. The assailants prevail in the end; foreseeing which end, one of the garrison contrives a way of setting the tower on fire, to burn up the children by way of revenge. The mother arrives, of course, just in time to see her babes in instant danger of being roasted alive before her eyes. Does that happen? No, of course. The Marquis, by a secret passage, escapes from the tower just as his enemies are about entering the last refuge to which he is driven, but seeing the place on fire, he returns to look after the children, goes into the burning room, brings them out, carries them down a ladder, and delivers them to their natural mother and their regimental father. Whereupon he is arrested by the clerical Brutus, whose name is Cimourdain, and who has been sent by Robespierre, Danton, and Marat, to watch Gauvain, lest he should not be bloody enough to meet the views of the Committee of Public Justice. Cimourdain, foreseeing that the tower must be taken, to make all sure, has sent for a guillotine to the nearest town where that engine of civilization is kept; intending, of course, to apply it to the Marquis De Lautenac immediately upon his capture. But Gauvain, having in him some humanity and chivalry with his gentle blood, is touched by his uncle's devoted heroism in the matter of the children, and, visiting him in his cell, manages to throw his own hooded cloak over him and to thrust him out of the door, remaining himself in his place. He is found, and is tried instantly by a court of three, of whom Cimourdain is one; and Cimourdain, who, be it remembered, loves him with a love passing the love of a woman, himself condemns him to death by the very guillotine which he had imported for the benefit of his uncle. The night before the day of doom, he visits his pupil and son of his soul in his cell, finds him asleep, wakes him by kissing his hand; and then they fall into a longsome discussion of the social and political effects of the revolution, and part without an allusion on either side to the event of the morrow. Cimourdain takes his place by the guillotine, to see that the execution is conducted *selon les regles*; and as the ax comes down upon Gauvain's neck, he snatches a pistol from his belt and blows out his own brains; the consequence being, as Hugo tells us in the sentence with which he has the felicity of finishing his book, that "those two souls, united still in that tragic death, soared away together, the shadow of the one mingled with the radiance of the other."

The author does not fail to treat us plentifully to those "*mots*," or brilliant and seemingly pregnant sayings, the striving after which is one of the worst faults of French writers. For example, the fact of the *vivandières* marching with the vanguard notwithstanding the danger is made the occasion of saying that "curiosity is one of the forms of feminine bravery." A glittering fallacy. Curiosity may be an impelling force to bravery; it can never be a form of it. And we are told of the babbling of infants—"these lispings are the echo of what the child said when he was an angel, and of what he will say when he enters eternity;" which is mere sublimated nonsense. When the children pluck blackberries, and prick their fingers, the moral is uttered: "There is always a pain attached to every pleasure." Very fine; only not true. So, having been told in a paragraph of a line that—

"The mother recognized her children!"

we have the following appeal to our reverence for the motherly instinct:

"She uttered a terrible cry. That cry of indescribable agony is only given to mothers. No sound is at once so savage and so touching. When a woman utters it, you seem to hear the yell of a she wolf; when the she wolf cries thus you seem to hear the voice of a woman."

It is possible that some people may like this, and even that some may believe it; but it is none the less false and absurd. Under such circumstances a mother would be much more likely to lose all power of utterance than to howl like a wolf, if, indeed, women ever become vocally wolfish. Again, during the discussion of the ends to be sought by revolution, with which Cimourdain and Gauvain enliven the latter's last evening upon earth, Cimourdain asks a question in regard to the new relations between man and woman, which, with the reply and the rejoinder, are as follows:

"'And the offspring? To whom do you consign them?'

'First to the father who engenders, then to the mother who gives birth, then to the master who rears, then to the city that civilizes, then to the country which is the mother supreme, then to humanity, who is the great ancestor.'

'You do not speak of God?'

'Each of those degrees—father, mother, master, city, country, humanity—is one of the rungs in the ladder which leads to God.'

Cimourdain was silent."

And well he might be; for this fine-sounding talk, if taken to pieces, will be found to be the merest succession of nothings worked up into an empty climax. The effect of such writing upon the mind, if it has any effect, is like that of alcohol or opium upon the brain. It is mere mental debauchery.

The style in which this book is written is the most unnatural, affected, conscious—in short, the worst in which a book could be written by a man of genius. From beginning to end it is bombastic. There is the bombast of reserve; for instance, where the commander in La Vendée yields his command to the Marquis, saying: "These men are yours now. I was their leader. I mount in grade, for I become your soldier." And again Cimourdain, when asked if he travels alone in such a dangerous country, replies that he has an escort. "Where?" "My sabre and pistols." This is the worst sort of bragging. Then there is the bombast of antithesis. For instance, "There is one Himalaya and there is one Convention." "Alcibiades in appearance Socrates in speech; "In La Torgue were condensed fifteen hundred years—the middle age, vassalage, servitude—feudality; in the guillotine, one year—'93, and these twelve months made a counterpoise to those twelve centuries." The book is filled with antithetical absurdity, for example: "Serene yet savage;" "it was massive, yet frail;" "at once rash and skillful;" "haughty, familiar, elegant, savage." We might multiply such examples by the score. They remind us of a line in a burlesque imitation of Pope:

"Though low, genteel; though chaste, yet very free."

Such is the absurdity into which men of genius may be led by as triving after epigrammatic point and sententious antithesis. Of similes extravagant to absurdity, Hugo gives us a full crop: such for instance as: "One might have said that giantess the tower had been wounded and was bleeding;" "Lautenac had struck him with the thunder-bolt of generosity." But we have shown plainly enough, we hope, that with all its vivid picturesque interest, Hugo's last book is written in the most vicious form of his vicious prose style; a style which has done more to injure that of younger French writers, and even to deteriorate the French language, than that of all other modern French writers together.

Of the translation we can speak generally with approbation. It is not, however, without idiomatic faults. For example: "*Vous avez raison*," addressed to a baby at its mother's breast, does not mean "You have the right of it," although it would have that meaning addressed to a man. "Come citizeness," is harsh to us. It would have been better to leave the original word untranslated—*citoyenne*. "Flocks of milch cows" is not a good phrase. We have heard of droves or of herds of kine, but never of flocks. And to the question "Where are they?" it is not English to answer, "*To* La orgue." Again and again *poupets*, applied to children, is translated, "puppets," incorrectly; even "mannikins" would have been better; but *poupet*, so used, means merely doll, or baby. So again and again and again we have such a translation of *poing*, as in, "He hoisted himself with his *fists*, and "He hung thus suspended by his two *fists* over the abyss." Now, in English we cannot say that a man hangs by his fists or hoists himself by his fists. There are also a few very marked Americanisms, such, for instance, as "back of" for "behind," and "*will* I be spoken to by a Prince?" "*Will* I command the twelve as usual?" In both of these questions it is English to say, "*shall* I, &c." "*Will* I do thus and so," is a solecism committed by many Irishmen, some Scotchmen, and a few Americans. From New-England people and educated Southerners it is almost never heard. Notwithstanding some faults of this kind, however, the translation is truthful and spirited, and will enable the English reader to read Hugo's book almost as if the author himself had written it in English.

MEETING AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A boisterous meeting of members of the New-York Produce Exchange was held yesterday afternoon, at which the question of adjourning over Good Friday was discussed, pursuant to a call made by the President in response to a petition of members. The attendance was very large. President Edson occupied the chair. After the Secretary had read the call for the meeting, Mr. A. E. Orr offered a resolution in favor of closing the Exchange for business transactions on Good Friday. A motion to decide the question by ballot on the following day was lost, and likewise a motion to amend the resolution to adjourn from Thursday until Monday. On motion the President appointed four tellers to give the result of the vote taken on the resolution of Mr. Orr, and three of the tellers reported the resolution adopted, the fourth claiming that the vote was against the question. The President decided that the resolution was adopted. Then followed an uproar which would have done credit to a lot of turbulent boys. Fun is fun perhaps at all times, and the Produce Exchange members are their own masters, and are in their own castle, at meetings; but many of the members have a feeling of regret that almost every meeting of the Exchange should be characterized by unbecoming and unparliamentary proceedings. After President Edson left the chair, a meeting was improvised to take another vote by some of the members who opposed the resolution, but it was a signal failure. An appeal from any violation of the rules of government is always in order, it is fair to suppose, and angry demonstrations always fall short of accomplishing any real good. The demonstration at the meeting yesterday will probably lead to the proposition for the adoption of a by-law requiring that questions of adjournment of the Exchange shall be decided by ballot, and not *viva voce*.

A PROSECUTION ARISING OUT OF VOCAL CRITICISM.

In the General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, Frederick Miller, a clerk at Nos. 86 and 88 Wooster street, and Wolf Von Schierbrand, a clerk in the office of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, were placed on trial, charged with stabbing Louis Scharf. It appeared from the evidence that on the night of the 7th of March the accused, who are members of the Rheinish Singing Society, and their President, Mr. Scharf, met in the saloon No. 48 Orchard street. The prisoners, together with a friend, commenced to sing a song entitled "The Death of Andreas Hofer," written in praise of the Tyrolese hero who defended his country against the invasion of Napoleon I. Scharf, as President of the singing society, reprimanded the prisoner for singing such a song, intimating that it was never sung by any persons except those of common birth, and having expressed his opinion, left the saloon. Von Schierbrand followed him out, and demanded the reason why he had unfavorably criticised the song, whereupon a conflict ensued, in the course of which Scharf, as testified to, received several stabs in the face and neck from Von Schierbrand, Miller holding him while the other committed the offense. The prisoners admitted that a quarrel had taken place between Von Schierbrand and Scharf, in consequence of the singing of the song, which, they said, being executed by a trio of singers instead of a quartet, as intended by the composer, had aroused the artistic ire of the complainant. They denied, however, that a knife had been used, and stated that Miller had only interfered to separate the combatants. The jury found both prisoners not guilty.

AID FOR THE BROOKLYN POOR.

Mayor Hunter makes the following report in reference to the funds received by him from the benefit matinée at the New Park Theatre:

RECEIPTS.

Cash received at matinée benefit given by Mr. A. R. Samuells at the New Park Theatre, March 11, 1874, for the benefit of the poor of Brooklyn	$650

DISBURSEMENTS.

Home for Friendless Women and Children, No. 20 Concord street	$125
Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	125
Capt. R. W. Crafts, Fourth Precinct	100
Capt. Campbell, Tenth Precinct	100
Children's Aid Society, No. 61 Poplar street	100
Eighth Ward Relief Association, John McIntyre, President	50
Mrs. Perry, No. 326 Schermerhorn street, by request of A. R. Samuells	50
Total	$650

THE DISORDERLY-HOUSE NUISANCE.

It was understood yesterday that the Grand Jury handed in a number of additional indictments against the keepers of disorderly houses in the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards; but the statement was denied by the officials in the District Attorney's Office. Mary Davis, one of the women indicted, pleaded guilty in the Court of General Sessions, and, on the understanding that she would immediately break up her establishment, Judge Sutherland suspended sentence. Fanny Riley, another of the parties arrested, gave bail in $1,000, and was released. Godfrey Schreiber, of Sixty-sixth street, between Second and Third avenues, became her bondsman.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid—Number of warrants 50, amounting to $646,035 18. Pays roll—Number of warrants 340, amounting to $99,546 82; total number of warrants 390, amounting to $745,582. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $12,917 79; from arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $18,477 64; from collection of assessments and interest, $4,744 53; from market rents, $660 25; from water rents, $526 90; from licenses, Mayor's Office, $102 25; from Court of Common Pleas, &c., $316 21; from fees and fines, District Courts, $74; total, $37,819 47.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—April 1.

SENATE.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented sundry petitions of the East-side, West-side, and North-side Associations of New-York, asking increased appropriations for the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate, East River, all of which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE DOUGLAS COTTON CLAIM.

Mr. MERRIMON, from the Committee on Claims, reported a joint resolution allowing Robert M. and Stephen A. Douglas to have their cotton claim adjudicated by the Court of Claims. The report was agreed to.

WHITE EARTH EPISCOPAL MISSION.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, called up the House bill to secure to the Episcopal Board of Missions the land in the White Earth Indian Reservation in Minnesota, on which is situated that church and other buildings, and it was passed.

THE GOVERNMENT LANDS IN THE WALLABOUT.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented resolutions of the Brooklyn Common Council protesting against any alienation by the General Government, to any person or corporation other than the City of Brooklyn, of the lands lying in the Wallabout in that city. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE REDEMPTION AND FREE BANKING BILL.

The Senate, at the expiration of the morning hour, resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Gordon to that of Mr. Logan, which provides for the organization of national banking association in any State or Territory having a less proportion of national bank circulation than the State of Maine, and the issue of such currency on the basis of population and wealth until each State and Territory has an amount of such bank circulation equal to that of the State of Maine.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, moved to amend the amendment by striking out "Maine," and inserting in the place thereof "Pennsylvania." He said, according to a calculation which he had made, the additional circulation under Mr. Gordon's amendment would be about $280,000,000, but if his (Mr. Davis') amendment be adopted, the additional circulation would be $110,000,000. Based upon New-York, as proposed by the committee, it would be about $124,000,000.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said upon the basis of Maine the additional circulation would be about $263,000,000; upon the basis of New-York, $110,000,000, and upon the basis of Pennsylvania it would be over $110,000.

Mr. GORDON accepted the amendment proposed by Mr. Davis.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said the people wanted more money, and the country would come to specie payment when it could. There was no use to talk about specie payment now. He had noticed in a leading New-York paper of yesterday that inflation meant war; that inflation would be resisted by force of arms. Such statements were not more unreasonable than similar ones made on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said it was time to enter one energetic protest against the assumption of the expansionists that they were in the majority. Why were they in the majority? Because Massachusetts was unrepresented on this floor, one Senator being dead and the other at home, sick, and not paired; while those on that side had every one of their number absent paired.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, said this debate, day after day, was a determination on the part of the minority to procrastinate; and he saw no use in going over the same arguments every day.

The amendment of Mr. Logan having been offered as a substitute for the third section of the committee's bill, and he having accepted the amendment of Mr. Gordon, also the amendment of Mr. Davis, which provides that the national bank circulation in those States and territories having less than their proportion shall be upon the basis of population and wealth, until each State and Territory has an amount of such bank circulation equal to that of Pennsylvania, leaving the section as reported by the committee, with the exception of substituting Pennsylvania for New-York, was rejected by yeas 25 to nays 26, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Boreman, Carpenter, Conover, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Ferry of Michigan, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Lewis, Logan, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Scott, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bogy, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Fenton, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Hager, Hamlin of Indiana, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Howe, Jones, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sherman, Stewart, Thurman, Wadleigh, Windom—26.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered an amendment providing that the maximum limit of fractional currency issued for circulation, shall be fixed at $40,000,000, and that the excess outstanding be withdrawn as early as practicable.

Mr. JONES, of Nevada, said it appeared to him as if it was the Middle and Southern States which lacked prosperity. In his State they produced nothing but gold and silver, and that gold and silver was given to those who brought goods there for it. It was good all over the world, and would remain in this country had it not been driven out by vicious legislation.

Mr. MORTON said the people of Nevada had refused to take the greenbacks which Congress had made a legal tender, and he would like to know what would have become of the country if the other States had followed the example of Nevada?

Mr. JONES said the rebellion would have been put down for $1,500,000,000 less than it did cost. The first move in putting down the rebellion was the manufacture of irredeemable paper money which demoralized the entire country, and allowed debtors to pay creditors from thirty to fifty per cent. less than they owed. As a last resort, however, he would have issued this irredeemable paper money, and not at the very beginning. The loyal people of this country were almost afraid to investigate the manner in which the rebellion was suppressed. He believed it to be the duty of this Senate, the highest body in the land, to investigate this matter, because another rebellion might be raised, and a little investigation would show it might be put down at less cost than the former one, which cost double the amount it should have done. The Senate had voted to do nothing to pay this irredeemable paper money. He quoted from the census to show that farmers received less than any other class for their labor, and said the issue of more money would aggravate speculation, and the farmer each year would get less for his products. The last thing wanted in this country is banks, as they do but very little toward the production of wealth. The result of this irredeemable paper currency was to have the haunts and streets of the speculators covered all over with palatial residences, while farms were covered all over with blisters in the shape of mortgages. No nation could be strong and dishonest. This paper money measured nothing but the hopes and the confidence of the people.

Mr. MORTON inquired if there had not been gambling in California?

Mr. JONES—Not in stocks. We buy wheat when we think it valuable, and sell it when we think it more valuable. We have never called upon the United States Government to relieve the gambler from his liabilities and for the issue of more money. [Applause in the galleries.] He had no doubt there was money enough in this country now for every legitimate enterprise. As long as it was easier to lounge at the sea-side and to live a life of ease than to labor, so long there would be a cry for more money. Gold had all the requisites as a measure of value. The human heart is set upon it and it will command the services of everybody. A piece of paper merely said: "The honor of this Government is pledged;" and the custodians of the Government refuse to take any steps to redeem it. This currency, instead of being the spade of the husbandman, was the dice-box of the gamblers. [Applause in the galleries, which was promptly checked by the President *pro tem*.] He hoped the Senate would pause before it put this country on the road to bankruptcy and ruin. He sympathized with the debtors of the West, but thought the superabundance of money got them into their present trouble, and would get them into more. He hoped the Senate would look to the integrity of the country, as no country could be prosperous which ignored the proposition that "honesty is the best policy." If money is so scarce in this country, why is it the people do not give more for it? Why is it the value of property here differs from that all over the world? He favored fixing the time for return to specie payment in January or July, 1876, and the people would put their houses in order for it by that time. Gold would not circulate in the South, where people own 2,000 or 3,000 acres of land, do nothing, and wonder why they have not more money. Property is inflated up to the highest pitch, and a man foolish enough to give the present price for it would not have money long. The only way to get money is by industry and labor. Gold does not respect persons nor previous condition of servitude.

The amendment of Mr. Morrill, fixing the volume of fractional currency at $40,000,000, was rejected—yeas 19, nays 30.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment repealing portions of sections 31 and 32 of the National Currency act so as to require that national banks shall keep their lawful money reserve within their own vaults, forbidding them to keep their reserves elsewhere and providing that no national bank shall redeem its notes at any other place than over its own counter.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that he would offer other amendments, one of which would be to reinstate the second section of the bill in a modified form, so as to provide for a return to specie payment in 1877 or even 1878. Again, he would like to see the fourth section reinstated, modified by striking out "seventy" as the ratio of legal tenders to be retired and insert in lieu thereof "fifty."

Mr. LOGAN offered, as an amendment, the bill introduced in the House of Representatives a few days ago, by Mr. Merriam, requiring national banks to keep five per cent. of their circulation in the Treasury of the United States, to be used in redemption thereof, but subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. CHANDLER moved the Senate to adjourn.

Upon this motion the yeas and nays were called, and the motion was adopted—yeas 28, nays 25—and the Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTER MEMORIAL.

Mr. RAINEY, of South Carolina, presented a counter statement and reply of the Republican Central Committee of South Carolina to the memorial of the tax-payers, so called. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The statement declares that the tax-payers have only themselves to blame in not aiding in the work of reconstruction, and that the allegations as to the increased expenditures of the State Government are incorrect, and the items given being wholly inaccurate, untrue, and skillfully selected to deceive. It professes to give the correct relative figures of expenditure for the years 1859–60 and 1872–73, among which are the following:

	For 1859-60.	For 1872-73.
Salaries	$81,000	$194,989
Free schools	75,000	300,000
Military academies	30,000 }	
Military contingencies	100,000 }	20,000
Jurors and constables	50,000 }	
Sundries	184,427	444,787
The footings up for 1859 and 1860 are		$618,231
The footings up for 1872 and 1873 are		1,184,874

It admits that the State debt has been increased between 1868 and 1872 from $5,000,000 to $16,000,000, but claims that $6,000,000 of the latter sum is illegal, and has been so pronounced by the Legislature, so that the valid debt is only $10,000,000, and of this sum it is claimed that the Republican Administration of the State is only responsible for $1,700,000, the other $3,300,000 being contracted to pay past due interest, to redeem bills of the banks of the State issued before the war, and to redeem bills receivable issued during the Democratic administration of Gov. Orr. As to legislative corruption, it declares that it is to be attributed as well to the Democrats as to the Republicans. As to the "tax-payers" who had signed the memorial to Congress, this statement characterizes them as prominent politicians of the old school. The statement is signed by Samuel J. Lee, Chairman, and twenty-three others.

THE MENNONITES.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to enable the Mennonites of Russia to effect permanent settlements on the public lands of the United States. The bill was made a special order for Wednesday next. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to sell to them such quantity of public lands, not mineral in character, and not otherwise appropriated or reserved, as they may require, at the minimum price, payable in five annual installments.

THE MINING ACT—SUTRO TUNNEL AND THE COMSTOCK LODE.

The House then took up and discussed in the morning hour the Senate bill supplemental to the Mining law of the 10th of May, 1872, the principal point of discussion being the effect of the proposed amendments on the Comstock Lode and the Sutro Tunnel. The discussion was a noisy and excited one, the California members—Messrs. Houghton, Page, and Luttrell—denouncing Mr. Negley's amendment as being offered in the interest of Sutro and the Bank of California. Mr. Negley resisting that view and defending Sutro from aspersions made against him. Finally, Mr. Page moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, and the motion was rejected—yeas 94, nays 115.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The House then took up the Currency bill.

Mr. PHELPS, of New-Jersey, spoke against the bill and against the inflation of the currency. He spoke, he said, for the interests of labor—labor in the field and labor in the shop. While the moral effect of a depreciated currency might permeate all classes, rich and poor alike, the pecuniary loss, the material suffering, fell on the poor man. The rich man, the merchant, in the infinite variety of investments, could protect himself. Wall street, Beacon street, and Chestnut street could take care of themselves, and throw off the burdens of a depreciated currency, or change them by alchemy into wealth. The poor man could not throw off a single burden. Therefore, it was that as a representative he should speak for the poor man. He spoke for his farmers, whose plows were rusting in their furrows, for 5,000 mechanics who darkened the streets of Paterson with their patient waiting; they had asked for bread and had got a stone—for money, and Congress had given them a rag.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, (another member of the Banking Committee,) followed on the same side of the question. He argued that if the nation was pledged to anything it was pledged to the early resumption of specie payment. It was pledged to the redemption of the legal-tender currency, and that pledge should be kept. The action of the conventions of both great political parties was in favor of a speedy return to specie payments. He characterized as unconstitutional the forty-four million inflation. He declared that he could not vote for the pending bill. He knew that it had one good thing in it, and that was the feature introduced by Mr. Phelps, providing for the monthly issue of $2,000,000 of gold notes as substitutes for an equal volume of legal-tender notes, redeemable in two years; so far the bill was good, for it planted a mustard-seed of resumption. It began to look toward real money by and by, but he was not satisfied with the general provisions of the bill. He was not satisfied with any bill which did not bear in mind the great primary duty of returning to the true standard of value. The practical redemption proposed in this bill he had seen on the line of the Pacific Railroad, but there they termed it "three-card monte." He would vote every dollar of mere paper money out of his town and out of his State before he would consent to ten cents of inflation, and he would stay at home from Congress all the rest of his life rather than do it. H warned the House that if it passed this bill it would be taking a step fraught with more evil to the country than the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which had been so big with controversy and war. Would they, he asked, ever find it easier to go back toward specie payments than now? Would they ever have more virtue than now? He declared that he would not vote for any man for office, even his dearest friend, who did not have sound principles on the question of a return to specie payment.

At the close of Mr. Hawley's speech, a colloquy arose between Mr. E. R. Hoar and Mr. Eldridge, in regard to the legal tender decision of the Supreme Court. Mr. Eldridge declaring that the decision would have been different if two new Associate Justices had not been appointed at that time, and Mr. Hoar asserting that the decision was made before their appointment.

THE CODIFICATION OF THE LAWS.

The House then at 5 o'clock took a recess till half-past seven, the evening session to be for action on the bill for the revision of the laws, Mr. Poland stating his belief that it would be finished at this evening session.

EARLY SPRING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Winter still asserts its sway in New-York, but Spring is triumphant in the South. In this latitude if any ambitious vegetable or flower, impatient to bud, deceived by the genial warmth of a short season of mild temperature, dares to show itself now, Jack Frost immediately becomes its executioner. Thanks to that creation of modern civilization, hot-houses, it is possible to buy fruit, flowers, and fresh vegetables when our streets are covered with snow; and, thanks to steam, we can, by means of rapid communication with southern climes, have our tables abundantly stocked with vegetables and fruits long before they are in season. Strawberries from Florida appeared among us nearly a month ago. We have also been supplied with Southern spinach at $3 to $4 per barrel, lettuce, from Baltimore, at $1 50 to $3 50 per barrel, and kale, a species of greens, has been arriving from Norfolk, Va., in large quantities for several weeks past.

So plentiful is this vegetable here at present that the market is glutted with it, and barrels can be bought for from fifty cents to $1. It is much esteemed in the South, and is preferred by many to cabbage. Why it should be such a drug in this market is to dealers an unanswerable conundrum. About 9,000 barrels arrived by the Old Dominion steamers last week, but the low prices obtained for it has checked shipments and the receipts are falling off. Green peas, the delight of epicures, are arriving by the Charleston steamers, but the cold weather prevailing has had an injurious effect upon their sale. The first lot, which arrived a few days ago, sold for $8 to $10 per bushel crate at wholesale, but it is difficult now to get more than $5 to $7 for such as are offered. Strawberries, which on their first appearance brought $7 per quart, fell in price to from $2 to $2 25, and can now be bought at retail in Washington Market for 75 cents to $1. A large lot of green peas and strawberries are expected by the Charleston steamer Georgia, which will arrive on Saturday or Sunday next, and soon new vegetables will be brought in considerable quantities to the City from Virginia, North Carolina, and Bermuda. The accounts from the Southern States indicate that the crop of vegetables will be a large one this year, but the news from Bermuda is not so encouraging. There was a scarcity of onions in the City last year, and Bermuda poured its stores into our lap, giving us more than we needed. It supplied us also liberally with potatoes and tomatoes at an early date, and the Bermuda traders had as much business as they could attend to, and realized handsome profits. The islands have been "vexed" this year by fierce winds, which have swept over the land with great force and fury. Vegetables, vines, and other fruit-trees have been torn up from the ground by the roots and destroyed. Bermuda farmers are, in consequence, greatly disheartened, and have anything but cheerful anticipations of pecuniary gains this season. A steamer arrived from the islands the other day and brought a small quantity of new potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages, and a few crates of onions of last year's crop. The potatoes are held at from $10 to $12 per barrel, and the tomatoes at $2 50 to $3 per six-quart crate. A small lot of new cabbages were also received, but being no better than those of home growth it has been found impossible to obtain any higher prices for them. In a short time the steamers Albemarle and Hatteras, of the Old Dominion Line of steam-ships, will begin to ply regularly between New-York and Bermuda, bringing its agricultural products, and vegetables and fruits will also pour into the City in abundance from Charleston and Norfolk. Radishes and cucumbers from those ports have already made their début, but none but the most enthusiastic of epicures are willing to pay the high rates demanded for them.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Frank Furtsch pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for one year....Michael Ruppert, charged with stabbing John Rudolph Habb, in Allen street, on the night of the 2d of March, was found guilty and sent to State Prison for three years....Francis Hopkins and William Kelly pleaded guilty to burglary and were each sent to State Prison for two years....William Stanton and James C. Klein pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....William H. Somerville, of Brooklyn, convicted of forging the name of his employer, N. G. Jennings, to two checks, was sentenced to two years in State Prison. Charles Harris, alias Rosenthal, indicted for forging the name of W. J. Stokes to an order on which he obtained twenty-nine volumes of Scott's works, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for two years....Alfred Jacques, convicted of receiving stolen goods at the burglars' den in West Nineteenth street, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, there being extenuating circumstances in his case....Henry Hamilton and Charles Foster, charged with obtaining subscriptions on pretense of relieving the distressed family of a deceased fireman named William Koehler, to which offense they pleaded guilty, were each sent to State Prison for two years....Kate White, charged with shop-lifting, pleaded guilty, and being far advanced in consumption, was only sentenced to two months in the Penitentiary....John Sullivan, Edward Brady, John Martin, and Morris Crosby, all pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were sent to the Penitentiary for six months....John McGroaty pleaded guilty to a similar offense, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one month....William Smith and James Martin pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were sentenced—the former to two years and six months, and the latter to two years in State Prison. Henry Balleno pleaded guilty to an attempted larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....The Grand Jury handed in a number of indictments, and were discharged with the thanks of the presiding Judge. The court adjourned for the term.

CASTLE GARDEN AFFAIRS.

A quorum of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration was got together yesterday afternoon, at the special meeting called to consider pay-rolls and bills, and to further deliberate upon the railroad disagreements and their effect upon the emigrants. President Hurlbut occupied the chair, and Commissioners Starr, Forrest, Kaufman, Lynch, and Mauger were in their seats. The report of the Finance Committee was approved, and bills and pay-rolls to the amount of $18,951 51 were audited, and orders for the same directed to be drawn. The Secretary, Mr. E. D. Webster, read a communication from W. H. Vanderbilt, Vice President of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, relative to the withdrawing of the company's agent from Castle Garden, and also the reduction of fares for emigrants going West, which letter was published in THE TIMES on the day of its receipt by Secretary Webster. The reply of the Commissioners to Mr. Vanderbilt, stating that the Central Company could not legally sell tickets to emigrants over its line and connections unless an authorized agent was in the Garden, and assigning desk-room to the company's agent, was next read. Then followed a discussion, from which it appeared that the Commissioners, as a body and individually, were possessed with a laudable desire to have the emigrants protected. The following telegram, received yesterday, was read by the Secretary:

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILWAY OFFICE, April 1, 1874.

Mr. E. D. Webster:

Is the New York Central Railroad Company to be permitted to have a representative in Castle Garden, without sharing in the expense of handling business in the Garden?

JOHN A. ABBOTT,
General Passenger Agent, N. Y. and E. R. R.

The telegram was received and filed. Commissioner Kaufman offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Superintendent be directed by the Board of Commissioners of Emigration to see that the emigrant upon his arrival, if proceeding by railroad, be speedily forwarded to his destination, and his luggage properly cared for.

Commissioner Lynch asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution, and urged its adoption at the meeting, inasmuch as there was immediate need of such authority in order to properly bury a deceased emigrant whose remains had just arrived. No objection being raised, the resolution was read and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That it be recommended by the board to request the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to set apart a plot of ground on Hart's Island for the interment of emigrants; and that the Ward's Island Committee be authorized and directed to have the ground so set apart suitably inclosed and kept in order at the expense of this commission, and to carry out such other arrangements as may be necessary in the matter.

On motion the meeting then adjourned. This matter of a railway wrangle is looked upon by the Commissioners in the way herewith expressed, although no official views have yet gone forth. So long as the emigrant is protected by the railway companies' agents, his luggage insured, and all just rights acceded to him, so long a quarrel between the railroads will be left to the companies to settle among themselves. If, in the way of competition, fares are reduced to almost nothing, it matters not to the Commissioners; but if the emigrant is wronged, out will go the agents from the Garden, and the board will itself take charge of the whole business of transferring passengers and baggage from the Garden. One hint is intimated as the intention of the board, and that is to require an equal sharing of expenses in the handling business by the railroad companies which have representative agents inside the Garden. Acting upon such resolutions, the Board can soon settle the railway dispute.

BISHOP KINGSLEY'S MONUMENT.

At the General Convention of the M. E. Church held in Brooklyn in May, 1872, a committee composed of Bishops Simpson and Ames, Rev. G. W. Woodruff, D. D., now of New-Rochelle, N. Y., Rev. Albert S. Hunt, D. D., of Brooklyn, and Oliver Hoyt, of Stamford, Conn., was appointed to consider the propriety of erecting a monument over the grave of Bishop Kingsley, who died April 6, 1870, at Beyrout, Syria. A fund of $2,500 was raised for the object, and the monument is now on exhibition at Mr. Coleman's yard, Thirty-fourth street and Tenth avenue, in this City. The monument is of Quincy granite, and will stand twenty-two feet in height above the foundation. The stone bears the following inscriptions:

"Rev. Calvin Kingsley, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Born in the State of New-York, United States of America, Sept. 8, 1812. Died in Beyrout, Syria, April 6, 1870, while making for his church the first Episcopal tour around the globe.

May his tomb unite more closely Asia and America."

The opposite side of the stone reads as follows:

"Erected as a tribute of affection and esteem by order of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Redeemed from earth and pain,
Ah! when shall we ascend,
And all in Jesus' presence reign
With our translated friend!"

THE HORSE DISEASE IN BROOKLYN.

The new horse disease, known as "pink-eye," which has attacked the horses in some of the Brooklyn car stables, is said by Mr. Palmer, veterinary surgeon of the city railroad, to be nothing more than influenza, with the epizoöty the horses discharged at the nose. With the present disease they discharge at the eye, and for a time are entirely blind. They also get stiff in the hind-quarters, with swelling of the legs. It is a disease entirely different from the diseases of the two previous seasons. Not more than half a dozen horses in the stables of the city line died of the actual disease now prevalent, but of minor complaints superinduced by "pink-eye." The severe changes of the weather have brought about the complaint, Mr. Palmer thinks, but he is sure that a few mild, sunny days will bring all the horses into working order again. The company, however, are prepared for any relapse; they purchased eighty horses last month and will continue buying. Mr. Hoagland, of the Coney Island Road, says his horses are all right at present, but that the weather is very trying for horseflesh, and there is no telling what a day may bring forth. There is not a sick horse in Alderman Richardson's stables, and the other lines have escaped thus far. The "pink-eye" has appeared in only a very few of the private stables as yet, and from these establishments no fatal cases have been reported.

THE KID-GLOVE LARCENIES—A RECEIVER SENTENCED.

Samuel Adams, convicted of receiving kid gloves stolen from Harris Brothers, was brought up for sentence yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Judge Sutherland, after alluding to the gravity of the crime of which Adams had been convicted, said that he should have sentenced him to the full penalty had he not been recommended to mercy by the jury. The prisoner was then sentenced to three years in State Prison, the maximum penalty being five years. Samuel Concklin, the salesman charged with stealing the property purchased by Adams, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with the larceny of 1,000 pairs of gloves, and was remanded for sentence.

APPOINTMENT OF A NEW COURT CLERK.

In accordance with the provisions of Col. Spencer's bill, passed by the Legislature, giving the Recorder and City Judge the power to appoint an additional clerk for the Courts of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, to assist Messrs. Sparks and Hall, whose duties are very laborious, an assistant clerk was yesterday installed in the office. The new clerk is William C. Stewart, son of Orlando C. Stewart, Ex-Assistant District Attorney, who will receive for his services a salary of $3,000 per annum.

BIBULOUS POLICEMEN.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Union* says that an incident occurred at the Colfax reception in that city last week which is not much to the credit of the Springfield Police. Hampden Lodge of Odd-fellows requested a detail of Police to marshal the procession, and arranged at Barr's saloon to give them a collation. The question was asked whether liquors should be furnished, and the answer was, "Not at the expense of the lodge; that would be contrary to every principle of Odd-fellowship." As it happened, the first thing which the Police called for as they sat down to table was rum punch. No explanation would suffice, and when they found that the lodge would pay for no drinks, they left the place in a huff, and went to another restaurant, where, it is to be supposed, they had a lunch to their liking. Since then the bill for the same has been sent to the Odd-fellows, who refused to pay it, and the probabilities are that the Policemen will have to settle for the rum themselves.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE EXPLORER.

H. M. Stanley writes to the London *Daily News*, under date of March 1, as follows:

Upon arriving at St. Vincent, I heard to my great grief the news of the death of Livingstone. I read eagerly every word of the story, as published in the *Daily News*, hoping that I might be able to proclaim it as belonging to one of those canards which we have heard so often, emanating from both the eastern and western coasts of Africa, and I discovered with infinite satisfaction that there was as much cause to doubt the report as to believe in it. So far as I could glean from the *Daily News* there was nothing positively known of how and where the death of the great traveler occurred. It originated, the report said, from the lips of one named Chumah, who had appeared at Unyanyembe alone with the statement that Livingstone had perished from disease on the shores of Lake Bangweolo; that he himself had hastened on to Unyanyembe to obtain relief for his half-starved companions, who were distant some twenty days' march from Unyanyembe, slowly advancing along the road thither, bearing the body of the traveler. I knew Chumah well, he having served Livingstone and myself for over four months; but though I knew him to be a faithful servant of his master, having followed his varying fortunes through friendly and unfriendly countries over many a thousand miles of swamp, and plain, and jungle, Chumah was not an immaculate character. He would offend his old master sometimes, and he even deserted him in Rua at a time of utmost need to Livingstone; and as offense, indolence, or rebellion merits punishment, I suspected that Chumah had been committing some wrong, and had been punished for it, and had, in consequence, deserted him in the eighth year of his service. I was satisfied that the report of Livingstone's death was false, since no one but Chumah vouched for it. I was prepared to give credit to him for being a greater adept at deception than the traitor Musa, of Johanna, for in the story he had accounted plausibly enough for his master's death by ascribing the cause of it to the only blemish in Livingstone's iron constitution, viz., liability to dysentery. But since I have arrived in England, and have read and reread the various letters and reports published, I am compelled to believe, much against my will, that the weary pilgrimage of poor Livingstone is ended, and that he will never see the mourning friends he has left behind him.

"It will all come out right at last!" he was accustomed to say to me continually when any reference was made to his returning home. By this faith he breathed into me the strong hope that he would live to return, until I became also firm in the belief that he was destined to receive the laurels the Christian world was ready to shower upon him in person. Though thin, and pale, and fearfully feeble when my expedition appeared at Ujiji, with ample means of relief, and good news for him, after his long tramp from the borders of the Unknown Lake, he was so far recovered in health and strength when, after four months' journeyings with him, I turned away from him to execute his wishes at Zanzibar, that I firmly believed that few men who had completed their fifty-ninth year had a better chance of living twenty years more than he had then—on the 14th March, 1872. Yet it seems that while I have been congratulating myself that Livingstone would appear in England about May of this year, that he died eleven months ago, as he was striving to reach the north end of Lake Bangweolo. But he has died with the full measure of years and honors on his head; died bearing his Great Master's yoke on him, a faithful and willing servitor, retaining his early views of the duties of a noble life to his last breath, cherishing love and friendship for all of human under the sun. Poor old man! Honor be to his ashes!

It is now asked what he has done since he left England in 1866, and whether all he has done will ever be made known, and how much of the knowledge thought to be gained by his labor is lost? To the first question I would answer, that a short résumé of his discoveries, such as he gave me, and such as I obtained from the study of his map, has been already published. To the second question, I would answer that a copious record of his discoveries, extending over a period of six years, which I brought to England 2d of August, 1872, is safe in the hands of Miss Agnes Livingstone, his eldest daughter. This record begins from the day he left Zanzibar in December, 1866, to the 13th of March, 1872. It embraces his discoveries from the mouth of the Rovuma River on the East Coast of Africa to the Nyassa Lake, those made from the Nyassa Lake in the new lands west of Nyassa, in the districts of the Ma-Zitu, the Bobisa, Bobemba, the Wa Marungu-Cazembe Rua, Manyuema-Waguhhah, up to Ujiji, where he arrived the 23d of October, 1871. It also contains his discoveries made while he journeyed with me, from about the middle of November, 1871, to the 16th of February, 1872, when we arrived at Unyanyembe.

To ordinary readers all this may appear very vague, but if I tell them that Livingstone has tramped a distance of 8,300 miles afoot in that period they may have a conception of the value of the journal which now lies in the strong room of a Glasgow bank, and which was sealed by me the evening of the 13th March, 1872. They will be prepared to appreciate the treasure which must now, according to Livingstone's instructions, see the light; they will be able to judge for themselves what Livingstone has done; of the length of the journey the brave heart accomplished. We shall enjoy his humorous descriptions of native character, grieve with him at inhumanity, and revel with him in the midst of sublime scenery in the unrivalled land of Wa-manyuema and Warua. We shall know what rivers, what races, what countries, what riches there are which fascinated him, and detained him until death. But though we have all these in England, there are many interesting bits of paper written with his blood for want of ink, scraps of newspapers closely written over, field note-books, hasty jottings here and there, which will be brought to England soon, let us hope, by Lieut. Murphy, which will add immensely even to the value of the ponderous journal already in hand. Mr. Murphy must also be bringing the map of Livingstone, which is a treasure in itself; for I know the traveler took that with him to assist him in the discoveries he intended to make, after he should have received the men and little luxuries which I was requested to send him from Zanzibar.

Livingstone was a laborious note-taker. A little note-book was always at hand to jot down on the march what observations he made—which were faithfully copied, or improved upon in the big journal after his arrival in camp. And as Livingstone set great store upon these, they must be of value, and contain much additional information. Besides this record of a journey extending over a length of 8,300 miles, and which it must be remembered is already in England, there is this last journey from Unyanyembe, begun 2d of August, 1872, and ending about May, 1873, the notes about which Mr. Murphy must have in his possession. It is of a period of 273 days, or thereabouts, which, at the moderate rate of four miles a day, gives us 1,022 miles, much of which is through a country never trod by white men before.

When all these notes have been gathered and placed at the disposition of the compiler, there remains the tin box left at Ujiji, in the charge of Moeni Kheri, a true Arab friend of Livingstone's, residing in that village, to obtain which Lieut. Cameron has proceeded to Ujiji, and which ought to be in England by the end of May at the furthest, provided Lieut. Cameron is but moderately quick in his movements. But the compiler, be he who he may, will never be able to give us a tithe of the wealth of Livingstone's experience. Though we may have the whole of Central Africa mapped out, with most of its prominent features revealed, we shall inevitably lose the benefit of the traveler's ripe observations, and shall feel the loss. With the additional knowledge gained by Schweinfurth's travels Livingstone would have been able, perhaps, after weighing carefully his evidence, to decide at once whether the great Lualaba River belongs to the Nile or to the Congo. It was his intense desire to settle the vexed question which withheld him from embracing the tempting opportunity to return home. Since he left Unyanyembe on his last journey we have heard nothing from him. Caravans are not frequent, there is no regular route further than from village to village, after a most erratic manner leading southward of Ufipa.

Leaving Unyanyembe, Aug. 2, he would arrive about the 12th or the 15th at Mamahyera, in Southern Unyamwezi. About the 24th he would, passing by Mrera, be close on the frontiers of Ukonongo. From Mrera two roads run in a southerly direction. If he chose the direct southern road, he would be lost soon in the unknown land of the Western Warundi. If he chose the south-westerly road, at most probably he did, he would arrive about the 30th September at Ufipa, having crossed the undiscovered Rungwa River. Toward the latter part of November, Livingstone would be rounding the south-eastern extremity of Lake Liemba. Beyond this point, Livingstone would be on his old ground, having resolved the problem whether there is any stream flowing eastward from the Tanganika, and would be in the Bobisa country, whence the south-eastern extremity of Lake Bangweolo might be reached by the latter part of January, 1873. His subsequent efforts, after a short rest, must have been made in crossing the numerous oozy marshes whence spring the affluents of Bangweolo, on the eastern side, in attempting to discover a crossing place to the other side of the great lake, beyond which he believed the fountains of Heredotus to be located. Failing to find means of crossing, he must have urged his way northward across the miry region, resting every two or three days, then resolutely rising to continue his anxious search, until, worn in body and mind, he came to a village near the north end, where the lake discharges its surplus waters by the Luapula River, when, finding the disease which harrassed him on his journey from the Lualaba to the hut at Ujiji, where I found him, overpowering the hardy frame and dauntless mind, he must have called around him his faithful servants, Susi, Chumah, Mabruki, &c., and after charging them, more especially Susi, what disposition to make respecting his body, he must have blessed them and died.

I have only one more remark to make—apologizing in the meanwhile for the length of this letter. Many newspapers have been entirely misled about the age of Livingstone. On the 13th of March, 1872, the doctor informed me he had just passed his fifty-ninth year. In 1873 I was informed by Mr. John Livingstone that his brother David was born the 19th March, 1813. If Dr. Livingstone died in May, 1873 he was in his sixty-first year.

I have the honor to be yours, &c.,

LONDON, March 1. HENRY M. STANLEY.

A RING CONTRACT BROKEN.

MEETING OF THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

THE CONTRACT WITH W. C. TRAPHAGEN TO RECOVER PROPERTY FOR THE CITY RESCINDED—A SHARP AND EXCITING DEBATE.

In accordance with a previous announcement the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday to take action on the resolution presented at the previous session declaring the "pretended contract" with W. C. Traphagen void and of no effect. All the members of the board, consisting of Mayor Havemeyer, Controller Green, Chamberlain Lane, Recorder Hackett, and Alderman Van Schaick, were present. After approving the minutes of the last meeting, a communication was received from Mr. Traphagen, reciting that the agreement made with him was legal and binding on the City, and that the law on the matter was plain and easily understood. It did not allow or authorize a dissatisfied party to ignore, repudiate, or set aside a contract without the consent of his partner. On the contrary, the law recognized the rights and interests of both parties to an agreement made voluntarily and legally. The communication also stated that the agreement was calculated to and would advance the interests of the City by recovering property which the City should hold in its own right, and its title to which was passing away by adverse possession and lapse of time. The compensation—one-half the value of the property recovered—was not too much, when the trouble of searching titles, &c., was taken into consideration. Finally, the communication referred to the immense value of the land, which the writer says is held adversely to the City, and the necessity of taking steps to recover it.

When the letter was read the Controller said that his opinion on the subject had not changed since the last meeting. He regarded the pretended agreement as wasteful, improvident, and of the most extravagant character, and he desired to have it rescinded. The Controller then referred to the agreement, of which the following is a copy.

Whereas, At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, held June 19, 1871, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, viz.:

Whereas, It is represented to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund that William C. Traphagen, Esq., of the City of New-York, is possessed of knowledge that (and how) some pieces, parcels, and rights of property belong to the Corporation of New-York, to which at present said corporation do not make claim; and

Whereas, The same is, however, claimed, and held by others adversely to the Corporation, and without legal title from it; and,

Whereas, The said Commissioners are willing, without accomplishing injustice, to reduce to the possession of the Corporation, and make available all the said property; and,

Whereas, It is the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as Trustees of City property, to maintain any and all legal title to the property of the said Corporation; and,

Whereas, The said William C. Traphagen is willing, upon certain conditions to be agreed upon, to give to these Commissioners information of fact, which will enable the Corporation aforesaid to obtain possession of the pieces, parcels, and rights of property above referred to; now, therefore,

Resolved, That Recorder Hackett and Controller Connolly be and they are hereby appointed a committee with power, and are directed to enter into and conclude a proper agreement with the said William C. Traphagen, and in such manner and form as to them shall seem best, for the purpose of securing to the said Corporation of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York the possession and enjoyment of the said pieces, parcels, and rights of property, which agreement shall embody a contingent (only) compensation to be paid to said William C. Traphagen, and whatever litigation shall become necessary shall be conducted by the Counsel to the Corporation in connection with said William C. Traphagen; and

Whereas, Also, it is the duty of the Controller of the City of New-York to prevent encroachments on property belonging to the Corporation, and

Whereas, The Controller is willing, without accomplishing injustice, to reduce to the possession of the Corporation, and make available the said property.

Now, in pursuance of such resolution aforesaid, and of the premises, this agreement, made this 20th day of July, A. D. 1871, between the Corporation of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, through the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Controller of the City of New-York of the first part, and William C. Traphagen, of the said City, of the second part;

Witnesseth, That for and in consideration of $1 in hand paid by each of the parties to the other, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, as well as in consideration of the agreements hereinafter made between the parties:

The party of the first part agrees to pay to the party of the second part a sum of money equal to one-half of the value of each and all the pieces, parcels, and rights of property of which they shall become possessed, through information given the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund by him, the said party of the second part; and it is further agreed between the parties to these presents, that the value of each piece, parcel, or right of property, as soon as it shall come into the possession of the party of the first part, shall be paid, if possible by an agreement in writing, in duplicate between the parties, signed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on the part of the party of the first part, and by the party of the second part on his own behalf, one of the said duplicates to be retained by each of the parties hereto, and in case such agreement as to value be so executed, then the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty shall, within five days thereafter, pay to the party of the second part a sum equal to the one-half of the value thus fixed, which payment to be made through the Controller of the City of New-York on the party of the second part presenting to him his duplicate of the certificate of value signed as above provided.

And in case the said Commissioners, and the party of the second part, shall fail to agree upon a valuation of any piece, or parcel, of right of property, within twenty days after the party of the first part shall become possessed of such piece, parcel, or right of property, then, and in that case, such piece, or parcel, or right of property, in regard to which there is such a failure, shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, by the said Commissioners, within forty days after the expiration of the above twenty days, in which the said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the party of the second part are given to agree upon a valuation; and if, upon such sale, the party of the second part shall become the purchaser, then, and in such case, he shall be obliged to pay but one-half of the purchase money, and give a receipt to the party of the first part for the other one-half of the purchase money, and thereupon a proper conveyance of the piece, parcel, or right of property shall at once be made to him by the Corporation of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

But, if upon such sale, the party of the first part shall become the purchaser or bid the property in, then it shall, within five days after such sale, pay through the Controller of the City of New-York, to the said party of the second part, a sum equal to the one-half part of the net sum bid by it on such sale; and if a third party shall become the purchaser at such sale, then the said party of the first part shall, within five days after it receives the purchase price of said property, through the said Controller, pay to the party of the second part, on his receipt for the same, the net one-half of the price for which such property was sold, and so as to each piece, parcel, or right of property in reference to which there is a failure by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the party of the second part to agree upon value.

And the party of the first part further agrees to advance to the said party of the second part, all the money that it shall be necessary for him to disburse in maintaining and asserting the rights of the Corporation of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to the pieces, parcels, and rights of property referred to in the resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund above recited, and it is further agreed that such money shall be disbursed under the direction of the Recorder of the City of New-York, and Controller aforesaid. And that all such money so advanced by the party of the first part, shall be returned to it by the party of the second part out of the proceeds of the first property reduced to possession (after such advance) by the Corporation of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

And the party of the first part agrees that whenever the party of the second part shall show the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund that the Corporation of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York have rights in or to any piece, parcel or rights of property to which at present it does not make claim, and which is claimed and held by others adversely to it, and without any legal title from it, the party of the first part will immediately cause proceedings to be taken by the Counsel to the Corporation, in connection with the party of the second part, either by suit or otherwise, as to them (said Counsel and said party of the second part) shall seem best for the recovery thereof; and such proceedings shall not be discontinued or unnecessarily delayed or compromised or settled without the consent of the party of the second part, nor shall any settlement be made of any such claim without the consent of the party of the second part.

And if, by joint agreement and concurrence of the respective parties of the first and second part, there shall be any settlement of the claim of the party of the first part, or its rights in respect to the property aforesaid, or any part or parcel thereof with third parties, possessors of said property, or any part or parcel thereof, by the payment on the part of the latter of moneys, then the amount of moneys of such payment shall be equally divided between the parties of the first part and second part, upon the execution of quit-claim deeds by the party of the first part to the third parties in possession.

And the said party of the second part agrees to fully inform the said Commissioners of the Sinking fund of the interest of the party of the first part in and to the pieces, parcels, and rights of property in the above resolution referred to, and what they consist, where located, and how they arise.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

WM. C. TRAPHAGEN [L. S.]
JOHN K. HACKETT, [L. S.]
Recorder of the City of New-York.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, [L. S.]
Controller of the City of New-York.

Witness as to W. C. Traphagen, JAMES O'NEILL; C. P. LAWRENCE, as to all.

Controller Green moved to strike out the words in his resolution rescinding the contract, "and that notice be given of the action of the board to said Wm. C. Traphagen." He said his object was not to recognize the agreement in any shape.

Recorder Hackett.—The resolution says: "A pretended agreement," but the agreement is on our records. If it was a pretended agreement, why take steps to set it aside to-day? The Controller is not the legal adviser of this board, and it seems to me that he is not in a position to direct us as to the legal aspects of this matter. He has been educated in the law, and has practiced, but he cannot exercise the functions of the Corporation Counsel, who is the law-adviser of this and other bodies. Some of the Judges of the Supreme Court have given decisions contrary to the legal views of the Controller, and I think we should not be called upon to follow him in regard to this resolution. I have no doubt that pretended words a vast amount is held adversely to the City, and why should it not be recovered?

Controller Green—This is a question on which it is claimed that a large amount is to be saved for the tax-payers, but the pretended contract gives away half what it says belongs to the City. If there be property held as stated, then it is not the province of a private citizen to recover it and charge the City half its value for his trouble. The officers charged with the duty of attending to City property will attend to the business. They are the proper persons to do so, and they will of course see that it is done. It is perfectly monstrous to employ a private person to recover property and give him half its value, and I deny that this board has any right to do that. It is monstrous, nothing more nor less than monstrous, and I desire to have such a resolution rescinded. Mr. Traphagen has no status in this matter. We have read about the profits among officials of the United States Government, but this is nothing to it. I, for one, desire to have my name placed right on the record in regard to this.

Recorder Hackett—The Corporation Counsel is the proper legal adviser of this board, and I repeat that we should not be led by the Controller in a matter which involves principles of law.

Alderman Van Schaick—I move that the resolution be referred to the Mayor, with power to consult with the Corporation Counsel, or any other counsel, as to our right to rescind this contract. I hope the board will not act hastily in this matter, but give it due consideration. If it can be done legally, I am in favor of setting the contract aside.

Chamberlain Lane—Proceedings, I believe, have been taken to recover property which was granted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Now it strikes me that the Commissioners are nullifying their own action by giving authority to any one to recover property which they had granted. It is not creditable to give, as claimed, property illegally, and then employ a citizen to get it back and give him half its value.

Alderman Van Schaick—The whole matter should be carefully considered.

Mayor Havemeyer—As to the water grants granted by the Commissioners, I don't believe Mr. Traphagen or any one else can recover them.

Controller Green—It is true, as has been stated by the Recorder, that I am not the legal adviser of this board. It is also true that some of the Judges have decided in favor of paying claims which I contended were illegal, void, and fraudulent, but in some instances their decisions were reversed. I must take things as they come, and discharge my duty according to the best of my ability for the interests of this City. I do not mean nor do I intend to act as legal adviser of this board, or take the place of the Corporation Counsel. As to views of law, I have a right to them, but I do not desire to force them on others. In regard to this pretended agreement, it is a singular fact that the very first case which Mr. Traphagen fastens to under its provisions, is one in which the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund had made a grant a short time after the pretended contract had been made. The Recorder, who voted for the contract, subsequently rendered an opinion that the grant in dispute was illegal, although, I find in the minutes of 1870 that the Recorder was present when the water grant I referred to was made. I have in my hand the opinion of the Recorder in relation to the grant. But we are all liable to error on matters of law.

Recorder Hackett—I have no recollection of the grant you refer to. As to my decision in the matter, it was after hearing the views of counsel on both sides.

Chamberlain Lane—I think we have no right to sell property and then pay a man half its value to get it back for us. I should be ashamed to sell goods and then offer a man fifty per cent. to get them back.

Alderman Van Schaick's motion to refer the matter was then put and lost, and the motion to strike out the words "that notice be given to the said W. C. Traphagen" was adopted.

The original resolution rescinding the contract was then passed, the Mayor, Chamberlain, and Controller voting in the affirmative, and Recorder Hackett in the negative.

Aldeman Van Schaick said he voted in the negative as he desired to know the legal power of the board in the matter.

A resolution that no ferry franchises or leases shall be granted in future except on condition that the City shall receive two and one-half per cent. of the receipts was adopted.

The board then transacted some routine business, after which they adjourned.

TWO ITALIANS ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The trial of Pietre Steffani and Sargenti Paoli for the murder of Michael Harrold was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Brady. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Phelps, and the prisoners were defended by Messrs. Brooks and Denison. The prisoners are men in very moderate circumstances, and it is supposed that the expenses of their trial are defrayed by their countrymen. The full jury panel was obtained about 12 o'clock. In opening the case for the people, the District Attorney said that on the evening of the 21st November last the prisoners visited the lager-beer saloon No. 396 Broome street, kept by Michael Harrold, and picked a quarrel with a man named Gobert, who boarded there. The following Sunday evening, the 23d, the prisoners returned to the saloon, and Steffani evinced a disposition to renew the quarrel. Christina Harrold, the wife of the deceased, called out that there should be no quarreling, and her husband then ordered them to leave the saloon. The deceased went to the door to call an officer, but not finding one, re-entered and took hold of Steffani with the intention of ejecting him. Paoli, who was sitting down watching the proceeding, jumped up and assisted in the quarrel. Harrold was thrown down, and Steffani then stabbed him five times. They then ran away, followed for a short distance by Harrold, who then fell, and shortly afterward expired from loss of blood. Steffani was traced to his residence, in South Fifth avenue, by an officer, and arrested, with a number of Italians. He denied having a knife in his possession, but on being searched, one of large size, covered with blood, was found open in his pocket.

Christina Harrold, wife of the deceased, was examined, and substantiated the statement of the District Attorney relating to the affray. When the prisoners entered her saloon on the evening of the homicide they called for beer and wine, and then commenced to abuse Gobert, with whom previously they had a quarrel. Her husband interfered, and ordered the prisoners to leave. They refused, and he seized hold of Steffani to put him out, whereupon Paoli rushed on him, and they threw him down on his face. In this position he was held by Paoli while Steffani stabbed him in the back. Her husband followed them into the street, but was brought back in a few minutes, and died in her arms.

Peter Gobert narrated the circumstances of the case in a similar manner.

Officer Watson testified that he arrested the prisoners in South Fifth avenue shortly after the homicide. Paoli denied having any knife in his possession, but on being searched a long dirk knife, with bloody stains, was found upon him; his pocket was bloody and there was blood upon his hand. Steffani was arrested at the same time, and his shirt and pants were covered with blood.

The testimony of Dr. Marsh, late Deputy Coroner, given at the inquest, was put in evidence. The doctor ascribed the death of the deceased to hemorrhage, resulting from wounds inflicted with a knife. This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Brooks stated the case for the prisoners. He did not deny the killing, but claimed that the prosecution occurred during a sudden affray, excited by the deceased. They should consider in determining the issue that Harrold was a bold, powerful man; that he had exhibited, boastingly, a knife, which he said was poisoned; that he said he killed a man, and was, therefore, a person to be afraid of. Harrold, he said, struck the first blow. He threw Paoli on the ground, and it was during the struggle the knife was used. He asserted that the facts which would be proved by the defense would show that the killing was not unjustifiable, and that the prisoners should be acquitted.

The prisoner Paoli, through an interpreter, stated that he knew Steffani in Paris during the late war, and was only three weeks in the country at the time of this homicide. On the evening in question he entered Harrold's saloon, and the quarrel originated as described by his counsel. After the personal altercation between Steffani and Gobert, Harrold struck Steffani four or five blows. Steffani said, "If I am not right, I will not come to your saloon again." When Steffani was struck, witness caught hold of Harrold and said, "Why do you fight for nothing?" Harrold threw him down and fell on him, and Steffani then struck Harrold several times. In answer to Mr. Phelps, he said he saw a knife in the hands of Steffani during the struggle.

Mrs. Antonio Dari testified that the prisoner Steffani carried a knife because he was on one occasion attacked and injured.

An offer to prove that the deceased was a man of violent character was excluded for the present, and the court adjourned.

INDICTED FOR RECEIVING STOLEN BONDS.

The Grand Jury have found two indictments for receiving stolen goods against William C. Brandon, the Broadway diamond broker, in whose possession it will be remembered stolen bonds to the value of some $50,000 or $60,000 were found. Mr. Brandon was brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday, and furnished bail in $1000 on the two indictments, Yates Ferguson, of No. 83 Clinton place, and James Kieran, of No. 304 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, becoming his sureties.

HAMMERS IN MEDICAL PRACTICE.

A correspondent of the *Medical and Surgical Journal* says that when he was young blisters used to be raised with boiled hammers. That hammers can be effectually used in raising bruises is pretty well known, but the idea of boiling them and raising blisters with them, though an old idea will be a new one with the present generation. For many years they were used very effectively for pleurisy in certain parts of the country, and every old lady knew that nothing was equal to a hammer. Differences of opinion arose, however, over the question whether the implement should be a claw-hammer or not.

ITALIAN NOTES.

THE FAILURE OF THE CARNIVAL—MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

MILAN, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1874.

"Every day has its end," and "Every dog has his day"—two old saws which the carnival season, just ended, very aptly illustrates. This country is awakening to the necessity of putting away childish things. The serfdom to priest and foreign rule which has cramped its resources and the minds of its people for so many centuries, is broken. The Italian of to-day feels he has a future. This people begin to look upon the festival of the carnival as the youth just verging on manhood looks upon the trifles that pleased him as a youth. Year by year they enter less into the spirit of this extravagant custom of their fathers. I have no doubt but that five or at most ten years, will see it entirely discontinued. Rome made an effort to keep up the old feast of folly, but it still fell short of the mad scene of fun and frolic so often described by travelers. At Florence it was a complete failure. On the morning of the first Corso notices were posted on the corners of the streets bearing these ominous words: "*Morte ai Signori*," and to enforce this alarming insinuation some stones were thrown, and ten carriage windows broken. This damped all carnevalesque ardor at the outset. There were no equipages *di gala*—a few drags and quiet carriages, and this was all. Not a ball was given at a single Italian house, except at Count Alfieri's. The Americans of the city set a worthy example to the laggard Florentines by giving some small parties and two large balls. Eighteen hundred and seventy-four marks the first instance in the history of Milan that the authorities have refused to vote a sum of money toward the pageant; nevertheless, the Milanese made the most of the occasion, in hopes of tempting strangers to the city, who would spend their money freely. Workmen were busy for days before the 19th erecting booths and all the paraphernalia of a large fair, to be held in the public gardens, the design Babylonic, and called *Il tempio Babilonese*. The attendants of the several drinking booths, amusements, stalls for merchandise, and, in fact, all the persons employed on the grounds were dressed in the costumes supposed to have been worn by that ancient people. I am sorry to say it was a grand fiasco, both as regards the show and the profits. The committee find themselves, after all their trouble, some thousands of francs out of pocket. The carnival lasts four days. The first and third days people are free to dress and do, each one at his or her own sweet or wild will. The second and fourth are confined to walking and a grand display of fine carriages and horses. Flowers and bonbons are thrown, but not the *Coriandoli*. This stuff, which is made of small sand pellets covered with lime, is very destructive to clothes. There was little or no spirit manifested until the third day. The weather could not have been more beautiful. Toward 3 o'clock P. M. the Corso (principal street) was one mass of people, carriages, maskers, and shows. The balconies and windows looking on the Corso were filled with gaily-dressed people, many of whom were in costume, amusing themselves by throwing bouquets, bon-bons, and *Coriandoli* at each other and on the crowd below. Among the most conspicuous things gotten up for the occasion was the *Carro delle Lumache*, which, in plain English, means the "car of snails." This car was made to represent a large rock, about sixteen feet long, twelve broad, and twenty high, covered with moss, ferns, shells, and snails. It is drawn by eight horses in snail-colored trappings, and ridden by postillion snails. The snails were, of course, men dressed to represent these slimy creatures, and a more perfect imitation cannot be imagined. As they emerge from their shells these men throw bon-bons, bouquets, and *Coriandoli* to the ladies in the windows and on the balconies. There were many such extravagant exhibitions, mostly with some political or local meaning. For instance, there was a procession of one hundred men carrying their farming implements, followed by their wives and children, bearing in their arms their household gods. The procession was headed by a man who held aloft a rude banner with the inscription "*Genigrayion.*" The whole party were singing songs of joy and hope. To understand this perfectly, I must tell you that the wise heads of Italy are getting greatly alarmed at the increasing rate of emigration. The papers teem with articles on the subject. In the Chamber of Deputies, last week, one member stated that 175,000 Italians had left the land of their birth during the year just ended to gain a livelihood in foreign lands. He said members of families who are in America are sending large sums of money for the purpose of enabling their relatives to join them, that many borrow money to defray their expenses, promising to pay ten per cent. for it, and return it in five months. He gave an instance of 147 persons belonging to the villages Corlets and Laurey, and having left for Lima, their passage, it is believed, paid by the Peruvian Government. Of course when the extremes of sense and nonsense are so well combined one enjoys a double feast. The Italians are very clever in portraying their wrongs and griefs, or political and local affairs, by these means, and by aid of pictorial illustrations; nor do they ever hesitate to use this talent when the occasion offers.

Although the sight on the Corso was by no means equal to the displays of ten or twenty years ago, still, to the eyes of a novice, it was a strange scene. Men, women, and even children dressed in all manner of ways and strange costumes, devices of every description, music everywhere, even to the ancient reed whereon the mythological Pan delighted to play, people gleefully pelting each other with costly bon-bons, and taking a wild delight in throwing quantities of the *Coriandoli* upon every one, regardless of sex, age, or station—it was indeed a mad scene. What must it have been in those times now gone forever? This gay carnival month has not been a favorable one for the prelates at the Vatican. A few days ago the death of Canon Stayi, Secretary of Cardinal Antonelli, was announced; then came that of the lately-appointed Cardinal Tarquini. To-day we hear of the serious illness of Cardinal Bernabo, whose life is now despaired of. Lastly, we are told that Cardinal Antonelli's malady has assumed a worse and more dangerous form. Notwithstanding this shadow that hangs over the home of the Popes, his Holiness continues to indulge in his customary good humor. To some of the Jesuits who called on him to officially deplore the loss of their brother, he said: "After all, his death only proves that Rome refuses to have anything to do with the *Tarquini*." The Pope went on to say, "How strange that Cardinal Di Angelis, who is always *infermo*, (sick,) never dies." *Fermo* is the residential seat of the Cardinal. The Pope continued: "Cardinal Tarquini is the one hundred and first Cardinal that I have buried, and now I am afraid my dreadful mission is over." Pio Nono, you perceive, is fond of his joke. Speaking of Cardinals reminds me that his Holiness will hold a consistory before Easter, when the following prelates will be raised to the rank of Cardinal: Monsignor Pacca, Maggiordomo of his Holiness; Monsignor Nina, Secretary of the Holy Inquisition; Monsignor Vitelleschi, Secretary of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars; Monsignor Giannelli, Secretary of the Council; Monsignor Bartolini, Secretary of the Rites; Monsignor Manning, Archbishop of Westminster.

At Naples, on Thursday last, there died a most active and energetic officer belonging to the Police force, Delegate Luigi Furlai. He was buried on Friday, and was followed to the grave by a great number of people. His Holiness, the Cardinal Archbishop, thought fit to issue a circular to the different parish priests, enjoining them on no account "to accompany to the grave, nor to repeat the funeral service over this reprobate functionary of the Sardinian Government." Such acts as this are not at all uncommon, and are by no means likely to lessen the breach between the clericals and the Government. Certainly they will tend toward promoting Atheism, which has been making such rapid strides during the last few years.

Spring has fairly set in, and we are enjoying the most lovely weather, with every prospect of its continuing. After the cold and damp of December and January, the change is doubly grateful.

E. J.

RESIGNATION OF DEPUTY COLLECTOR VANDERWERKEN.

It was rumored early yesterday forenoon in Brooklyn that Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue Vanderwerken, whose trial in connection with John D. Sanborn and Supervisor Lucien Hawley, on charge of defrauding the Government in connection with the Sanborn contracts, terminated on Tuesday in an acquittal, had sent in his resignation to Collector Freeland to take effect immediately. The rumor occasioned a good deal of comment, and Mr. Vanderwerken was anxiously sought during the day. The rumor concerning Deputy Collector Vanderwerken proved to be true, that gentleman having confirmed it last evening and exhibited his resignation to a party of friends. Supervisor Hawley will, it is stated on good authority, send in his resignation to-day.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON QUESTIONABLE HOUSES IN THE EIGHTH WARD—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A stated meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday at their rooms, Elm and Grand streets. Mr. W. H. Neilson, President of the Board, occupied the chair. A communication was read from the pupils of Grammar-school No. 35, Thirteenth street, asking for permission to hold their annual reception outside the school building. Their chapel, they said, was too small for their own number, and, if the reception were held in the school building, they would be unable to do honor in a formal way to the three graduating classes. The Principal of the school and the Trustees supported the application. Mr. Farr thought that it would be a bad precedent to grant the required permission. There was no doubt that the pupils of School No. 35 and the parents were able to bear the expense of hiring the Academy of Music or Steinway Hall, or some other large building, but if School No. 24 wanted similar permission it would be quite unable to bear the expense. The board acceded to the request of the pupils. It was decided that the new school in St. Mark's place, Seventeenth Ward, shall be known as No. 23. A resolution was brought forward by Commissioner Baker, but was subsequently laid over, to the effect that the Committee on Salaries and Economy be authorized to modify the course of instruction now pursued in the public schools so as to exclude all branches of study not strictly embraced in what is known as an elementary education, and that instruction in language be confined exclusively to the knowledge of English, so as to Americanize our free schools, and remove the national prejudices and the growing expenses, which the study of foreign languages creates. The Committee on Course of Study and School-books were directed by a vote of the board to co-operate with the "Joseph Lancaster Memorial Committee" of the Society of Friends in making arrangements for an appropriate testimonial to the founder of the public school system, who died in October, 1838, and who was interred in the burial-ground of the Society of Friends, in Houston street, between Chrystie street and Bowery. On the report of the Committee on Colored Schools, it was resolved that the Saturday normal colored school be discontinued after the 30th of May, but a clause in the resolution that the pupils be transferred to the Saturday normal school held at the Normal College, was stricken out.

The Committee on By-Laws, Elections, and Qualifications, to whom had been referred the communication of the citizens and tax-payers of the Eighth Ward, urging action against the proprietors and occupants of disreputable houses in that ward, on the ground that such houses had a tendency to annoy and demoralize the pupils of the public schools of the ward, reported to the board. They stated, as the result of their meetings and examination of witnesses, that they were satisfied that a number of houses of the description complained of exist in the vicinity of the schools of the Eighth Ward, and are of such character as to call for the earnest remonstrance of citizens interested in the schools, and for the prompt action of the public authorities with a view to their suppression. The committee called special attention to the conduct of Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, while testifying before them, and his defiant manner in refusing to furnish the desired information. In the opinion of the committee he conducted himself in a manner wholly unworthy of an officer in his position, whose duty it was not only to give the information, when desired for proper purposes, but to do all in his power to aid in suppressing the haunts of vice complained of before the board. Being aware that the Board of Education had no power in itself to punish offenders against the law for keeping disreputable houses, or renting their property for such purposes, they claimed, nevertheless, that the board had a right and was charged with the imperative duty of making all proper inquiry in the matter. Having learned from Capt. Williams that the District Attorney had been furnished with a list of the houses of infamous character in question, with the names of the owners and occupants, the committee, acting on this information, offered the following preamble and resolution for the acceptance of the board:

Whereas, It is established to the satisfaction of this board that a number of disreputable and disorderly houses exist in the vicinity of the schools of the Eighth Ward, having a tendency to demoralize the scholars and seriously impair the usefulness of the schools; and it also appearing that a list containing the street numbers of such houses, with the names of the owners and occupants, has been furnished to the District Attorney; therefore,

Resolved, That that officer be and is hereby urgently requested to cause to be indicted and punished, all owners and occupants (who are liable to indictment) of such disreputable houses situated in the vicinity of any of the public schools of the Eighth Ward, or where the children attending those schools may be exposed to their pernicious influence.

The report of the committee was adopted by the board.

The proposition brought forward by Commissioner Baker, with the view of excluding from the elementary teaching of the public schools all languages other than English, and all merely ornamental branches of learning, having been again submitted to the board, was opposed by Commissioner Klamroth, and, after a short discussion, it was decided to refer it to the Committee on Economy without any direction in respect to their action. Some routine business was then disposed of, after which the board adjourned.

THE BUFFALO.

INCIDENTS IN FRONTIER EXPERIENCES—HOW THE MONARCH OF THE PLAINS IS HUNTED.

A late issue of the Greeley (Col.) *Tribune* contains a letter from Mr. R. R. Smith in relation to the haunts of the great herds of buffalo throughout the past few months, with other particulars as to the way in which they have been hunted, different styles of hunting, the mode of life of the hunter, &c. Mr. Smith says the main herds of the buffalo have been on the north side of the Platte River during most of the past Winter. They crossed from the south about the last of November, owing to the fact that their customary pasture-grounds were burned over. In October there was a fire over 100 miles along the north side of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and millions of acres were as black as could be. This compelled the herds to seek new fields. Concerning the habits of the animal Mr. Smith writes: "The buffalo live near some stream or spring, grazing from one mile to ten miles from it. They do not go more than two days without drink. There are three ways of hunting them—still-hunting, on the plains on foot, and on horseback. The hunter who still-hunts finds where they come for water, and keeps under the bank watching his opportunity. About 11 o'clock A. M. the buffaloes are seen making their way to the water. They are both the slowest and fleetest of all animals for their size. They always go in file and follow a path. None break ranks except when feeding or frightened. When within from one to ten rods the hunter selects his victim, and aiming at a point just back of the foreleg and about six inches above the lowest part of the body, fires. If one is brought down, he waits until others go to him and get a smell of the blood; then the 'shootist' can generally kill four or five before the rest really know what to do. I have fired fifteen rounds in one position, and stopped only because I did not wish to kill more. I would then let them see me, and they went off, *sans ceremonie*. The 'foot hunter' is compelled to follow a herd, keeping out of sight by hugging ravines, and running at best speed when an opportunity offers, so as to get within range, if possible. He may get a shot after manœuvring for hours, or he may not. It is healthy sport, but by no means profitable, or even pleasing." Hunting on horseback is thus portrayed: "On horseback there is the most excitement. On one occasion four of us came upon a herd of from 30,000 to 50,000. I should think the plain was literally covered, eight by five miles. We mounted our horses, and by riding first one way, and then another, we got the herd broken, and after an hour we brought down all and more than we could desire." Of the camp of the Buffalo hunter, we have the following sketch: "It is constructed for comfort, and not for convenience. It must be near water. The hunter has blankets, and in these he sleeps. The sky is his tent, and the cactus his feather bed. He has the choicest of meat, and can cook it his own way. I have lived on Graham mush and buffalo meat for a week at a time, and gained rapidly in flesh, although I ran and walked many miles every day. The hunter enjoys health, happiness, and fun, especially, if it be pleasant weather; but, if a storm comes on, he had better start for shelter." Relative to the use put to the buffalo when killed, Mr. Smith writes: "There has been a great trade in buffalo beef this Winter. In most cases only the hind-quarters are used—not that the rest is not good, but that the other is best; and when they are so plenty nothing but the best is taken. The hunter is liable to a fine if he kills and does not bring all that is good to eat into market. A local market is generally found at some house along the main road, where the meat is brought to sell. This is sold for one to one and a fourth cents per pound, and the tongues for fifteen cents apiece at the hunters' head-quarters."

THIRSTY INDIANS' STRATEGY.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says the red men of the Cattaraugus reservation play a rather shrewd game in getting whisky, and thereby prove that they have not yet lost all their hereditary cunning. The noble Senecas are aware that it would not be to their interest to jeopardize the saloon-keepers, as then they would be able to get no more liquor. So they simply employ some white man as agent to purchase the whisky for them, and reward him accordingly. Of course there is no difficulty in getting around the law in this way, and hence while there are always plenty of drunken Indians around the reservation, it is rarely the case that any one is arrested for selling liquor to them.

THIRTY-SEVEN MILLIONS.

THE TREASURES OF THE HARBOR OF VIGO, SPAIN.

ANOTHER SEARCH FOR SUNKEN MONEY—THE LOST SPANISH GALLEONS—A CURIOUS SPECULATION.

The project of acquiring the treasure sunk with the Spanish galleons in 1702, in the harbor of Vigo, Spain, is now prominently before the public, and a company is being promoted for the purpose of carrying it into effect. It is proposed that the capital stock of the company shall amount to $750,000 in 7,500 shares of $100 each. A concession has been granted by the Spanish Government to recover the treasure, and some weight is given to the project by the circumstance that Mr. John E. Gowen, civil engineer, who successfully raised the Russian fleet which was sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol during the Crimean war, reports favorably as to its feasibility. There seems to be no doubt at all as to the actual existence of the treasure, for the statements as to the sinking of the galleons and the freight which they contained are well authenticated by historical records. The treasure which Spain drew from its American possessions was always regarded as of the greatest importance for purposes of relief when the country was pressed by wars or other emergencies, and the custom was to import it annually in vessels which were especially constructed for the purpose, and which were known as the treasure galleons. This treasure took the form of gold and silver, both in bars and in coins, and of precious stones of various kinds. After 1698 the annual importation ceased for some years, as the war which was then going on between Spain and France on the one side and England and Holland on the other, rendered the galleons liable to be intercepted by the Anglo-Dutch fleet. The requirements of Spain, however, became so pressing that a shipment from the Spanish American ports was determined upon at all hazards, and Spain applied to the French Government for a fleet of French war vessels to act as a convoy and protect the Spanish galleons. The French Government entered into the arrangement, and in 1702 a fleet of galleons consisting, it is stated by some authorities, of some twenty-three vessels, of from 400 to 600 tons each, sailed from the Spanish American ports, for Cadiz, the convoy consisting of the Spanish and French fleets, the number of the French alone being twenty-three line-of-battle ships. The English Government was apprised of the shipment, and dispatched an Anglo-Dutch fleet to the Spanish coast, with the view of intercepting the treasure-laden galleons and securing so rich a prize. The galleons and the convoy were advised of the intention to intercept them, and so, with the view of avoiding the intercepting fleet, sailed for the harbor of Vigo, where they arrived on the 22d September, 1702. What is known as the outer Bay of Vigo opens on the Bay of Biscay, but there is a smaller or inner bay, which was protected by forts of indifferent strength, and the entrance to which was a comparatively narrow channel. The town of Vigo is built on a hill, sloping down to the shore of the bay. It is inclosed by a wall and trench, and further defended by two castles on the heights behind. The streets are narrow, steep, and crooked. It has a parish church, built in the Doric style of architecture, a town hall, custom-house, theatre, college, various public schools, and a lazaretto. The harbor is a good one, there is active fishery in operation, and the town has an extensive export trade in wine, corn, and bacon. It is also a town of considerable antiquity. It is situated in Galicia, on the north-west coast of Spain, and eighty-five miles north of Oporto. Its population is about 8,000. The inland sweep of the bay is some twenty miles, and it is five miles wide at its mouth. Vigo was attacked both before and subsequent to 1702, when the galleons containing the treasure were sunk. It was attacked by Drake in 1585 and 1589, and by Lord Cobham in 1719. When the galleons and the convoying fleet entered the harbor in 1702, they proceeded to increase their security by barricading the entrance to the inner bay with a stockade or boom, and so protected they deemed themselves secure from any attack by the hostile fleet. Certain representations made by the officials of Cadiz to the authorities at Madrid, interfered with the landing of the treasure, and it remained still on board the galleons, with the exception of a few small parcels, when the Anglo-Dutch fleet, which had a large land force on board, appeared off the harbor of Vigo on the 21st October, 1702. On the following morning they entered and commenced their attack. They landed a considerable force, attacked the defenses which had been erected, and succeeded in entering the inner bay. There was now a probability of losing the treasure, and, accordingly, the Spaniards, in order to prevent it falling into the hands of the enemy proceeded to burn the galleons. The Anglo-Dutch fleet captured nine of them, but the rest were sunk with all the treasure which they had on board. Of those which were taken three were subsequently lost, the Dutch being obliged to abandon two which were burning, and the English losing the richest galleon of them all, the prize of the frigate Monmouth. This galleon was lost by striking on a rock, when proceeding out through the entrance of the harbor. The galleons sunk in the harbor, it appears, remain there up to the present time, with all the treasures on board, and the company which is being promoted, having got a concession from the Spanish Government to acquire this treasure, seem to be very earnest in the matter. The company have issued a pamphlet, wherein they quote a great deal of "authentic, historical, official, and other data," in proof of the following propositions: First—The number of galleons and the vast amount of treasure and other valuables on board. Second—That a comparatively small portion only was landed. Third—That nothing has been done to disturb the treasure from the position in which it was originally placed. Fourth—That the attempts which have been made to recover the treasure conclusively prove that it still exists. In one of the accounts quoted it appears that the battle lasted a day and a half without the least interruption. The number of galleons is variously estimated. The Marquis of Quincy in his military history of Louis the Great, says that there were twenty-three galleons, and another writer of French history places the number at twenty-four. The English official report runs in this way: "Thirty-seven or thirty-eight ships of every kind were reckoned; not one escaped—all were taken or destroyed; there were seventeen galleons. The amount of booty captured by the Anglo-Dutch fleet is estimated at different amounts, but out of the different data from which the inferences in the company's pamphlet are drawn, they come to the conclusion that the value of the treasure submerged is $37,000,000, gold. Practically, they say, nothing has been done in the shape of recovering any substantial amount of treasure, but that what has been done is sufficient to establish beyond the possibility of question that the galleons with their treasure are still lying submerged in the harbor of Vigo. The concession to the company is by no means the first which has been granted by the Spanish Government for the recovery of the treasure, and unsuccessful attempts were, in fact, made on different occasions. Col. Gowen, civil engineer, has examined and located the position of nine of the galleons, and the positions of others have been discovered by a French company, which raised a few bars of silver and gold, as well as a variety of other articles of merchandise, which were known to be included in the cargo of the galleons. Col. Gowen maintains that with the necessary machinery and proper appliances there is no difficulty whatever in recovering the treasure which may still remain on board the vessels. He says that the Russian vessels in the harbor of Sebastapol were submerged in much deeper water, and enveloped in mud and débris; that the position in which those ships were exposed to the weather, and the violent storms of the Black Sea, rendered the operation of raising them far more difficult and expensive than can possibly be the case with the treasure in the harbor of Vigo, which is submerged in a depth of water ranging only from thirty-three to fifty feet, besides which there is the fact that the harbor of Vigo, where the galleons were submerged, is at all times comparatively smooth water. Col. Gowen confidently states that within four months after his arrival on the spot he will have recovered the contents of at least three of the galleons.

THE SALOON-KEEPERS.

The Central Organization of the German saloon-keepers, composed of the delegates of the several ward organizations, recently formed for protective purposes, held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday, when a report of the committee composed of S. L. Kapf, Martin Nachtmann, and Frederick Zimmer, who were delegated to Albany, was received. The committee will again proceed to Albany next week, and endeavor to counteract the movements of a certain temperance committee, which is to appear before the Assembly committee to argue against the amendments to the Excise law, demanded by the saloon-keepers, reducing the license fee for the beer retail trade, &c. A committee, composed of Messrs. Sauer, Kapf, Michel, and Haas was appointed to confer with the Mayor, with a view of obtaining the appointment of a representative in the Excise Board at the expiration of the term of the present board on the 1st of May.

THE NEW QUARANTINE STATION.

Yesterday the new Quarantine station at Clifton, Staten Island, was formally opened, and European and other vessels were boarded by the Health Officer from this point, news having been sent to the Sandy Hook pilots to bring their vessels to an anchorage at the new station. The old Quarantine grounds at Tompkinsville are now abandoned. The new place was purchased last year for $60,000 by special act of the Legislature, and contains about eight acres of ground. It is situated in close proximity to Fort Wadsworth, and at about a mile's walk from Vanderbilt's Landing. A crib dock, 200 feet long and 30 feet wide at the top, running parallel to the shore, with eighteen feet at low water and over eleven on the inside, has been constructed. This is connected with the stone bulkhead, six feet thick on the shore, by a pile bridge, forming a secure harbor for the Quarantine boats, Nelson K. Hopkins and Governor Fenton. The whole structure is considered as one of the most substantial in the harbor of New-York. The hospital ship Illinois is now moored at the dock, but will go down to her old moorings in the lower bay within a few weeks, in charge of Deputy Health Officer McCartney, ready for Summer work. Dr. Vanderpoel, the Health Officer, has moved into his new residence. Dr. Mosher, the executive officer, lives in a second house, built like an Italian villa, which has been divided, for the residence also of his colleague, Dr. Thompson, and family. Both houses present a very handsome appearance from the water, and command a glorious view. A wooden house near the pier has been constructed for the use of the Quarantine Police. Dix Island, (formerly known as the West Bank Hospital,) under the charge of Major E. Colville, is ready to receive yellow-fever patients, and Hoffman Island, with its two large receiving houses for healthy passengers which may have to be separate from sick cases, is also ready for work.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

THE HUDSON ALREADY ALIVE WITH STEAMBOATS—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

The Spring season has fairly commenced upon the Hudson, and boats with passengers and freight are now running to Albany and Troy. Last year the opening of navigation was much later in the season, the first boat from New-York to Albany not having reached the latter place until the 13th of April. The difference of even two weeks is of importance to the boat-owners, as the receipts for freight alone during the opening weeks of the season are very large, and the longer navigation remains open of course the more advantage it is to the steam-boat proprietors. When they have a "late opening" or an "early closing" of navigation their treasury shows a corresponding decrease of funds, and a long season is therefore anxiously looked forward to. The freight for all points along the Hudson promises to be very large during the ensuing season, and already a considerable increase over past years has been manifested in this respect. The following are among the vessels which have already commenced running: The James B. Schuyler, Capt. C. D. Hancox, of the "Merchants' Opposition Line," for Albany and Troy, left Pier No. 43 North River yesterday evening, on her first trip for Albany this year, carrying a large number of passengers, and a full cargo of freight. She will make her next trip on Friday evening, and on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday thereafter. The Rondout, Kingston, and New-York Line of steam-boats commenced running to Rondout on the 25th of March last. The line consists of the James W. Baldwin, Capt. J. H. Temper, and the Thomas Cornell, Capt. Abbey. The former runs daily, and calls at Cozens, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Westpark, Esopus, and Rondout. She leaves New-York, Pier No. 34, at 4 P. M., and arrives at Rondout about 9:30 the same evening. The Thomas Cornell only runs on alternate days, and she stops at the points mentioned above except Westpark. The Citizens' Line, for Troy, consisting of the Sunnyside, Capt. Frank Teson, and the Thomas Powell, Capt. J. D. Abrams, makes daily trips, Saturdays excepted, from Pier No. 40 North River at 6 P. M. on Wednesdays, at 5 P. M. on Sundays. The Sunnyside leaves on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and the Thomas Powell on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. The "Peoples' Line for Albany" have also commenced running their boats; the Drew and St. John leave Pier No. 41 North River, at 6 P. M. daily, except Sundays. The Drew, Capt. S. J. Roe, leaves on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and the St. John on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The North River and the New-York Steam-boat Company commenced on Tuesday last to run their boats between New-York, Peekskill, Haverstraw, Nyack, and intermediate landings. They will run daily, at 3 P. M., from foot of Pier No. 34 North River, Sundays excepted. The steamers Adelphi and Alexis are at present on the route, and the Chrystenal will be placed on the line about the 15th inst. The New Champion and Andrew Harder of Black & Donahue's Catskill Line run daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 35 North River. The New Champion, Capt. James Stead, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and the Andrew Harder, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The propeller Sarah A. Brown, of the Peekskill and New-York Regular Freight Line, commenced running on the 11th March. She leaves from Pier No. 34 every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M. She lands at Croton, Grassypoint, Verplanks, and Peekskill. The propeller Leader, of the Steam Freight Line between New-York and Sing Sing, leaves Pier No. 34 North River every Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. The Benjamin Franklin Barge and Propeller Line runs daily from Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., to Yonkers. The Homer Ramsdell & Co.'s Freight and Passenger Line, for Newburg, runs daily at 5 P. M. from Pier No. 35 North River. The barge Susquehanna, Capt. Jas. Beattie, leaves on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and the barge Charles Spear, Capt. D. A. Blake, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The Daniel Drew and C. Vibbard, of the Day Line to Albany, are undergoing considerable repairs, and will not be ready for passenger travel before June. The Mary Powell will not commence running to Newburg and Poughkeepsie before the 1st of June.

BOY DUELISTS.

At the Lewes Assizes, England, on the 17th March, the following curious case was tried:

Gerald Maurice Burn was indicted for shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm. Mr. Lawrence appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Waddy, Q. C., for the defense. This case has already been noticed in the *Times*, and was of a most singular character, the prisoner being engaged in a pistol duel with another lad. The prisoner, who is only fourteen years of age, is a scholar at the school kept by Rev. Mr. Swift, in the City of Lincoln. The pistol was one of those ordinarily sold at toy shops for sixpence, and had a cork with a string attached to it, and was meant to be used with caps, only as a pop-gun. It appeared to be made of some brass material, and had a trigger. On one side was written the word "Déposé," and on the other "Paris." It was difficult to conceive, looking at the pistol, that any one should attempt to load it with powder and ball.

William Seagrave—I am at school at Mr. Swift's, and was fifteen in August. There were twelve boys at the school. On Thursday, the 5th of March, there was a quarrel between my brother and Burn. On Saturday we have a half-holiday, and we went to the side of the river; nine of us went. We went past Washingborough. The seconds loaded the pistols. Dawson and Green were the seconds. I knew what was going to occur. Burn was with us. I think he saw the pistols loaded. One of the seconds measured out thirteen steps or paces. A peg was placed in the ground. My brother and Burn went one to one peg and one to the other. They both aimed. Dawson counted three and dropped a handkerchief, and they fired. My brother's pistol burst in his hand. He called out he was hit, and it was drawing blood. We were all sitting in a row looking on. We tied handkerchiefs round the leg, and carried him home all the way to Lincoln (three miles.) I saw Burn making, before that, bullets in a mold. I have seen him use the pistol before, firing it at a post. He hit the post. I said to Burn if either got hurt it would make it a very serious matter. I can't remember what he said; I think he said "It wouldn't matter." He said as to my brother not accepting the challenge that "he was a coward, and showed a cowardly spirit." He said "he would give him another chance for his honor."

Cross-examined—I did not think they would hurt. The toy shop was Poppleton's. Burn helped to carry my brother. In the first duel the gentleman who cleared his honor was ten years old. We had all been "acting to be men." We had a trial. A boy called Norris was judge. Burn was counsel. We tried a prisoner. He had refused to sell something, and was tried for it. Burn was for the prosecution. Some one made a caricature of the judge, and Burn stuck it up somewhere, and it was pulled down by Seagrave, and that was the cause of the quarrel.

This evidence was corroborated by William Fieldsend. Henry Staveley Banks, another boy ten years of age, stated that a week before this duel he had fought a duel with Dawson, at which Burn was present. The bullet grazed his hand. They did not think that the pistols would hurt, but thought they would hit. When Burn shot at the post the bullet went half an inch into the wood, but he was only two yards and a half off the post. The surgeon stated that he found a wound in the leg three inches above the ankle. A portion of the bullet was found in the leg, the remainder being supposed to be left in the leg, and having splintered a small bone. The boy had been in same danger from the wound. He was unable to be in court, but the surgeon stated that he would get well of the wound. Considerable laughter was caused in court by the youthful appearance of the witnesses. The father of the boy was called to speak to his usually peaceable conduct. There was no foundation whatever for the reports which had been circulated as to his having been expelled from school. His conduct was always perfectly peaceable, and no complaints had been made against him. The learned Judge having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. His Lordship said: You have been found not guilty after a very patient inquiry. I have not a word to say against that very lenient verdict of the jury. I hope you will leave this court without any injury to your character, and, on the other hand, I hope this will be a warning to you, and that sometimes you will remember how very little things lead to great evils. I sincerely hope you will establish a good character by your future good conduct.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Joseph McGinty and Francis Mulony, bartenders, lately in the employ of Mrs. Catharine Costello, corner of Twentieth street and Third avenue, were yesterday held by Justice Murray in $1,000 bail each, to answer a charge of stealing two barrels of whisky, valued at $280, from the liquor store named. The alleged thieves sold the whisky to Bernard Ettinger, keeper of a restaurant in Twentieth street, a few doors from Mrs. Costello's store, for $140, and he was also arraigned on a charge of receiving stolen goods. Though it was shown that he purchased the liquor for one-half its value, and that it was delivered at a suspiciously late hour at night, the prosecution failed to establish a guilty knowledge, and he was discharged.

THE ELECTION INQUIRY.

CHARLICK'S QUALMS OF CONSCIENCE.

AMENDING HIS EVIDENCE—DOUBTS THE ACCURACY OF THE STENOGRAPHER'S COPY—HE AGREES TO A COMPROMISE AND ADMITS THE DOCUMENT.

Pursuant to previous adjournment, the investigation in relation to alleged irregularities on the part of Commissioner Oliver Charlick, in the appointment of inspectors at the last November election, was to have been continued before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Owing however, to Mr. Charlick's tenderness of conscience, and scrupulousness as a truthful witness, the time was consumed in his partial examination and correction of his testimony previously given. At the former session, when Mr. Charlick displayed such extraordinary rapidity as a proof-reader, it was generally supposed by those in attendance that he had perpetrated an innocent, and therefore undoubtedly, an unintentional joke against the patience of the court. Judge Donohue, on that occasion, in the exercise of a spirit of equity toward all concerned, suggested that the stenographer, Mr. Warburton, furnish Mr. Charlick by Monday morning last with an authenticated copy of his testimony, and that Mr. Charlick might have until yesterday to read it over, and then appear in court prepared to swear to it, after having made such corrections as he might deem necessary. To avoid the threatened necessity of a midnight session, the hour for the attendance of all parties was fixed at 1 instead of 3 o'clock P. M., as on former occasions. At the appointed hour Mr. Charlick, accompanied by his counsel, Messrs. A. Oakey Hall and James R. Cuming appeared in Court, so also Mr. John Kelly, the promoter of the investigation, with his counsel, Mr. George W. Wingate. Argument of a motion to vacate an order of arrest was already in progress when the parties and the appointed hour arrived. Parties, counsel, stenographers, and reporters promptly took their seats at the "wranglers'" table, all seemingly in the confident expectation that the matter would be promptly heard and speedily disposed of. This expectation was reasonably fortified by the fact that Mr. Charlick appeared unshaved and presented a weary and studious look, from which it was inferred that during the five days and nights which had intervened since the previous session, he had been engaged in the examination and correction of his testimony, with a view to restricting the present session to the time barely necessary for the formal act of signing and swearing to it. Nearly an hour passed, and Judge Donohue still sat patiently listening to the argument of the motion already on, seeming rather pleased with the unusual length to which counsel were protracting it, while Charlick gradually began to move more and more impatiently in his seat, now caressing the head of his cane, and now impatiently drumming on the lawyer's table—the last place on earth from which agreeable music could be invoked by hands less gifted with charm than his. At last, a little after 2 o'clock, the preceding argument had been exhausted.

May it please your Honor, said Mr. Wingate, Mr. Charlick, although present in obedience to previous arrangement, objects to sign and swear to the copy which the stenographer has prepared for him under your Honor's instructions. He has made corrections in the copy furnished him which change materially the force and import of his testimony as previously taken down, and insists on having those corrections inserted in connection with his previous answers, instead of at the end.

Judge Donohue remarked that at the previous session it was the understanding that Mr. Charlick should be furnished with a copy of his testimony, duly authenticated by the stenographer as a correct copy of the original, and having had reasonable time to examine it, should be then prepared to sign and swear to it.

Mr. Charlick said they seemed to want him to swear to a copy of testimony which he had not examined; to the copy he had examined he was willing to swear.

Judge Donohue reminded him that the stenographer was a sworn official, and if he certified the copies of the testimony to be identical, they might be reasonably accepted as such.

Mr. Charlick still persisted that he could only swear to the copy he had examined; if Mr. Wingate, the opposing counsel, was satisfied, as he seemed to be, that the copies were identical, then he (Wingate) could swear to it himself.

Mr. Hall suggested that a question also arose as to where Mr. Charlick had a right to place his corrections of his testimony. On his client's part, he claimed that at the point where the answer to be corrected appeared in the stenographer's notes was the proper place to make the correction, while the opposing counsel, Mr. Wingate, insisted they should be made at the end of the testimony.

Judge Donohue thought it would be fair to all parties, and prevent all misapprehensions of the true nature of the testimony, if the corrections were put at the end, and a marginal note made opposite the questions corrected, referring to that fact.

This seemed to satisfy all parties, but there still remained to be overcome Mr. Charlick's scruples against swearing to testimony he had not personally had an opportunity of reading.

Judge Donohue—Then you will have to go on and read it. Mr. Warburton, proceed to read the testimony.

Mr. Warburton—Your honor, it took me four hours rapid reading before.

Judge Donohue—Well, I can wait.

Mr. Warburton thereupon proceeded to read, Mr. Charlick complacently taking his own copy and carefully comparing as the reading progressed. Everybody now settled themselves down for a four or five hours' wait, until the reading should be completed, and Mr. Charlick's conscience had been entirely satisfied.

An hour passed; the reading still went on. Charlick's counsel seemed to settle down to a patient endurance, while Mr. Wingate plainly showed that, as he had already announced to the court in the course of the discussion as to swearing to the testimony, he regarded Mr. Charlick as "no ordinary witness."

Three o'clock had passed, and the stenographer's feet failing him, he requested and was granted permission to take a seat. Seated, the reading still went on about another hour. At this point, however, the patience of all parties seemed to give way, Mr. Charlick's not excepted. A whispering consultation ensued, and the result was quickly announced to the gratification of all in the shape of a compromise. This was that Mr. Charlick would so far compromise with the demands of his conscience as to sign and swear to the copy of the testimony prepared by the stenographer, with the proviso that he did so on the assurance of the latter that it corresponded with the copy he (Charlick) had examined.

The testimony was forthwith sworn to on those conditions, Judge Donohue announcing in response to a question from counsel that, for the present, he would retain the testimony in his own possession, and, before transferring it to other hands, would notify counsel on the respective sides.

It was learned that the corrections Mr. Charlick proposed to make were in relation to the manner in which the nominees for inspectorships had been sent in to Police Head-quarters, and did not materially change the force of the testimony as previously given and already reported.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Directors of the German Society, Sigismund Kaufmann presiding, was held at No. 13 Broadway yesterday, when some interesting statistics concerning German immigration were submitted. During the past month 2,358 German immigrants were landed at Castle Garden, 4,115 less than during the corresponding month of last year. Since the 1st of January the whole number of German immigrants landed at Castle Garden amounted to 5,107 persons, against 11,776 during the first three months last year. The Relief Committee during the past month expended for the relief of the destitute and poor $2,040 50 in cash donations, and $638 32 for bread and meat distributed. The sum of $1,500 was appropriated for the use of the Relief Committee to be used for charitable purposes during the present month. The physicians appointed by the society during the present month had under treatment fifty-one poor patients.

ANOTHER KENTUCKY GIANT DEAD.

A newspaper published in Kentucky reports that a colored man died in Rumsey, McLean County, that State, a few days ago, who was the giant of Kentucky. His name was Louis Johnson, but more generally known as "Big-Footed Louis." He was seven feet high, two and a half feet across the shoulders, and his feet touched the tape string at fifteen inches

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, April 1.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 516 bales; gross, 576 bales; exports to the Continent, 3,835 bales; coastwise, 210 bales; sales, 7 bales; stock, 45,331 bales.

GALVESTON, April 1.—Cotton quiet; light demand; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; Middling, 16⅝c.; net receipts, 783 bales; exports to the Continent, 885 bales; to France, 1,968 bales; coastwise, 12 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 65,905 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 1.—Cotton firm; fair demand; Middling, 16⅝c.; net receipts, 4,950 bales; gross, 5,068 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,875 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 2,100 bales; stock, 245,899 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅞c.@16c.; net receipts, 1,078 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,398; to France, 2,345 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 35,226 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 1.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 1,235 bales; gross, 1,431 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,342 bales; sales, 456 bales; stock, 63,020 bales.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Cotton firm; Middling, 16½c.; gross receipts, 325 bales; exports to Great Britain, 497 bales; coastwise, 125 bales; sales, 289 bales; last evening, 126 bales; stock, 10,166 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., April 1.—The Wool market remains unchanged; all fine Wools, both domestic and foreign, are in fair demand, as manufacturers are forced to purchase more or less every week to keep their machinery running. Buyers, however, are purchasing only for present wants as the goods market is still quite discouraging, and for any line of Wool that is not really wanted the market is dull. Fall Californs, low and undesirable grades of Pulled, and other Wool not up in condition, can only be forced off at comparatively low prices. Extra and Double Extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 55c.@57c.; Michigan and Wisconsin, 50c.@[illegible] [illegible] Extra and Superfine [illegible] [illegible]

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CENTRAL PARK—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ZIP; OR POINT LYNDE LIGHT.—Miss Lotta.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—Mlle. Marie Aimée, M. Juteau.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT—MUSIC, &C.—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Prof. R. A. Proctor. "The Past and Future of the World." At 2 P. M. Evening—CONCERT by the Carolina Singers.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT by the Yale College Glee Club.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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New-York City.

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The postage on copies directed to subscribers in New-York City has been prepaid by the publishers.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Very little progress was made in Congress yesterday as to the finances. The Senate gave one vote that is generally construed as being against the inflationists, but it was a very dubious vote. It is pleasant to record that Mr. SARGENT, of California, gave notice that the friends of sound finance did not regard themselves as in the minority, and would not accept that position. Mr. JONES, of Nevada, made a very sensible and pungent speech against inflation. In the House of Representatives, also, two able speeches were made—one by Mr. PHELPS, of New-Jersey, and one by Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut. Both were conservative, and Gen. HAWLEY took the ground that the Republican Party was bound by honor and by interest to redeem the promises so often made to provide for paying the legal-tender notes.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments report that the decision of the Supreme Court made in January last, in the case of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, reduced the assessed value of that company's property about one-third, or $2,241,882. This deduction was made on account of personal property actually out of the State. The decision reverses the practice of the department in regard to corporations of this State, but it is quite in the line of the decisions in other States, and supports a doctrine which, sooner or later, must seriously interfere with our present Tax laws. The worst of it is, too, that this interference cannot be avoided without entirely changing the principle on which these laws are constructed. That is, undoubtedly, what should be done; but whether it can be done or not, is a different matter. It may be necessary to submit to even greater loss and injury than we have yet suffered, to bring the public to see the utter worthlessness of our Tax laws. But they will see it sooner or later.

The harmonious Democracy, which the *World* thinks is coming into power on a hard-money platform in 1876, is playing some queer tricks in Ohio. Mr. THURMAN, who, to his credit be it said, has stood with his colleague, Mr. SHERMAN, against inflation, is being roundly berated by the principal Democratic papers. It will be perceived that the Democrats are not yet all agreed on the gospel that is to save them, and are even inclined, as yet, to stone some of its prophets. The blood of the martyrs, we suppose, is the seed of the church, but in this case there is little time and less soil for the seed to sprout in.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation, to whom was referred Mr. BENNETT'S bill providing for a reform in the Williamsburg ferries, have, after a delay of nine weeks, reported adversely on the bill. They did not even do this until Mr. BENNETT became disgusted with their action, and moved for their discharge. Mr. COLAHAN, of Kings, evidently believed that the committee was led by "secret motives to delay this bill," and a strong feeling exists that a majority of the committee had no wish to deprive GEORGE LAW of the monopoly which he holds at present. The House, we are glad to say, by a majority of 44 to 34, disagreed with the report of the committee, and we hope it will pass this bill, which is demanded by the unanimous voice of the people of Brooklyn, and thus put an end at last to one of the worst monopolies in existence.

Credit must be given to the Assembly for its action yesterday, in striking out the allowance of $90,000 to Dr. SWINBURNE from the Supply bill, into which it had been inserted through the efforts of Col. C. S. SPENCER. If we were to say that there was a job in this affair, we might be summoned to Albany to prove our assertion; therefore we shall only say that it is very singular that Dr. SWINBURNE has allowed a just claim against the State for so large an amount to sleep for all these years. But we can hardly commend the action of Col. SPENCER. It being apparent that Dr. SWINBURNE could allow a claim for $90,000 to lie dormant for nearly ten years, he certainly could have afforded the State time to inquire whether any part of this sum was due to him or not. Col. SPENCER thought otherwise, and dragged the item into the Supply bill for immediate payment. Fortunately for the tax-payers of the State, the sober second thought has overtaken the Assembly.

Bills are soon to be introduced in the Assembly, it is said, creating a new Metropolitan Police District in this City, reorganizing the Commission of Charities and Correction, and the Departments of Docks and Public Works. In short, it is proposed, at this late day in the session, to begin the work of entirely reconstructing the local government of the City of New-York. It is a waste of time to enter upon this business now, and it would have been impolitic for a Republican Legislature to engage in the business at any period during the present session. There has been more than enough of tinkering at the charter of the City in recent years, and, in a party sense, we cannot afford to have any more of it. The people of the State demand that there shall be at least one session of the Legislature not occupied exclusively by the affairs of the City.

FACTS IN THE SANBORN CASE.

What are the Sanborn contracts? This is a question which every newspaper reader must have often asked himself within the past few months. We shall undertake to answer it as fully and clearly as is possible from the information now accessible. These contracts were made under a provision of the act of May 8, 1872, which was an appropriation bill. The provision is as follows, and we quote it because it is necessary that it should be carefully read in order that the case may be properly understood:

"From and after the passage of this act the *Secretary of the Treasury shall have power* to employ not more than three persons to assist the proper officers of the Government in discovering and collecting any money belonging to the United States whenever the same shall be withheld by any person or corporation, *upon such terms and conditions as he shall deem best for the interests of the United States;* but no compensation shall be paid to such persons except out of the money and property so secured; and no person shall be employed under the provisions of this clause who shall not have *fully set forth in a written statement, under oath,* addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, the *character of the claim* out of which he proposes to recover, or assist in recovering, moneys for the United States, the laws by violation of which the same have been withheld, and the name of the person, firm, or corporation having thus withheld such moneys; and if any person so employed shall receive or attempt to receive any money or other consideration from any person, firm, or corporation alleged thus to have withheld money from the United States, except in pursuance of the written contract made in relation thereto with the Secretary of the Treasury, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $1,000, or imprisoned not less than two years, or both, in the discretion of any court of the United States having jurisdiction; *and the person so employed shall be required to make report of his proceedings under such contract at any time when required to do so by the Secretary of the Treasury.*"

It will be seen that this simply authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to employ additional assistants in discovering and collecting debts due to the Government, the assistants to be paid out of the money received. It has since been explained that the law was intended to relate only to debts not discoverable and collectable by ordinary agencies. This explanation is at least plausible; because it is not likely that Congress would have intentionally authorized the employment of extraordinary means where ordinary means were sufficient. But if this was the intention of Congress, it was implied, not expressed. As a matter of fact, the law authorized the Secretary to employ assistants in discovering and collecting any taxes he might turn over to them, at any rate of compensation he might designate, on such terms as he deemed best for the Treasury, with only certain unimportant limitations. The origin of this provision in the act of May 8, 1872, is obscure. Several members of the House opposed it. It was adhered to by the Senate, though strongly criticised by the House Committee, and was finally accepted as a part of a compromise arrived at by a Conference Committee.

A number of contracts were made under it, but only those with one JOHN D. SANBORN, of Massachusetts, amounted to anything. How SANBORN came to get his contracts does not appear. He is a sharp, adventurous man—according to Collector SIMMONS, of Boston, a "mysterious man," who "sort of managed things, you know" for railroads, in the Massachusetts Legislature. And the evidence shows him to have been a friend of Gen. BUTLER. So much seems to be visible through the fog which surrounds the subject.

The first of SANBORN'S contracts is dated Aug. 13, 1872, and relates to taxes on spirituous and fermented liquors in the cases of certain specified persons and firms. SANBORN'S application is dated July 15, but is sworn to on the date of the contract. The contract provides that SANBORN shall proceed to collect the taxes alleged to be due; that he shall have the assistance of the United States attorneys, if legal proceedings are necessary, but only on the written consent of the Secretary; that he shall pay all costs; that he shall report all proceedings when required; that he shall have fifty per cent. of the gross sums collected, and that the contract may be revoked at any time at the pleasure of the Secretary. The contract is signed by Mr. RICHARDSON, Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

On the 25th of October, SANBORN applied for an extension of his contract, to embrace certain cases of taxes upon legacies and successions and income, about 800 in number. The application contains the names of persons, but only in a portion of the cases the places of their residence. It was sworn to Nov. 18, in Washington, nineteen days after the contract was signed. It was referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury Oct. 31. A contract was signed on the 30th of October by Mr. RICHARDSON, Acting Secretary, and its terms were the same as those of the previous one.

On the 19th of March, 1873, a third contract, or a second extension of the original contract, was made with SANBORN, embracing about 3,000 names. On the 1st of July a third extension was granted, embracing the cases of between 500 and 600 railways. These two last were signed by Mr. RICHARDSON, Secretary. Under all these contracts there was collected between the 21st of March, 1872, and the 9th of February, 1874, $427,030 49, of which SANBORN received $213,205 15, and the United States Treasury received $213,225 34.

These contracts, their origin, nature, and operation, are now under investigation by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. We hope the committee will make the investigation much more searching and complete than it has yet been. It has already gone far enough to show that the law under which the contracts were made is a loose, bad law. Ostensibly providing extraordinary means to collect Government debts not otherwise collectable, the law does not limit the employment of the means authorized to this class of cases. Even if it did, the policy would be one that is condemned in every department of the Government. The law, therefore, ought to be repealed. But what of the administration of the law? That is the field for the committee to exhaust. It is, in fact, the only field; for discretion under the law is given so entirely to the Treasury Department, that the character of the whole procedure is fixed by the use made of that discretion.

The turning point of the inquiry is, were the taxes of which SANBORN received one-half for collecting them, such as should and could have been collected by the regular revenue officers? What precautions were taken to discover whether the taxes embraced in SANBORN'S applications could have been obtained by the usual methods, before granting the contracts? The law contains no limitation. The contracts contain none. Were the applications inspected to see that only stale claims, or claims beyond reach of ordinary agencies, were included in them?

As to the actual profit from the contracts, there is much conflicting testimony. Experts like Mr. SIMMONS, of Boston, think that the contracts secured for the Government a great deal of money that would not otherwise have been got. Mr. DOUGLASS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who ought to be a better judge, thinks that the taxes on legacies and successions and on railroad dividends might have been obtained by the regular agencies. On this point his evidence, as we receive it, is apparently unqualified. As for Mr. RICHARDSON, he condemns the contracts and the law, and recommends the repeal of the latter, upon which he says he will cancel the former. He has but little personal knowledge of what has been done in the matter, which seems to have been—necessarily, as he contends—in the hands of subordinates. In this part of the case Mr. RICHARDSON does not seem to show with much effect. But we trust the committee will find out who the subordinates are, what they did, and what has resulted from what they did. The matter is at this moment in a position to be very fruitful of exaggerated charges and injurious insinuations. These can only be met by a full investigation, and that we hope the committee will find time to make.

MR. TRAPHAGEN.

We have heard a good deal about the "anomalous" character of the Sanborn contracts. It is a painful but necessary duty to point out that the distinction of originality, which is assumed to belong to these agreements, is entirely undeserved. Tammany has been in the field before, and exhibited a boldness of conception not dreamt of by the collectors of the arrears of Federal taxes. It was early in the Summer of 1871, when the New-York Ring was blindly drifting on to ruin, that a gentleman learned in the law of Corporation real estate, became possessed with an idea. He had gone deeply into the subject of the water grants of the City of New-York; the Dongan and Montgomerie charters, the Constitution of 1777, and all the legislation on this subject, from 1807 to the latest Corporation ordinance, had given up their secrets to him. He had studied the crown grants of land to low water and 400 feet beyond, from their original boundaries of Corlear's Hook on the one shore, and Bestaver's Kill on the other, through their various legislative extensions, till at length the City held in fee all the unappropriated water-front from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil.

Meditating on the goodly array of statutes and ordinances which describe the process briefly indicated, Mr. W. C. TRAPHAGEN made a discovery which he concluded could be turned to his own profit, as well as to the profit of the Corporation. He made it clear to his own satisfaction, and to that of a committee of the sinking fund, that a large slice of the water-front was held by persons who had no legal title to it. By what ingenious process of reasoning the conclusion was reached was Mr. TRAPHAGEN'S secret, for which he insisted on being well paid. Half the value of the land recovered to the Corporation from its illegal holders, the whole legal machinery of the City placed freely at his service, and the payment in advance of all expenses incurred in "maintaining or asserting the rights of the Corporation"—such were the chief stipulations of the bargain concluded with Mr. TRAPHAGEN. These seem to be very favorable terms for the contractor, but it must be remembered that apart from the labor of searching titles, feelingly alluded to in his letter of yesterday to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it needed a good deal of ingenuity to discover a legal loophole in the water grants of the City. The whole ground had been covered by the most copious and precise judicial decisions, the Revised Statutes had re-enacted, and simplified all the essential legislation on the subject, and the titles of the vast majority of riparian proprietors had passed the scrutiny of some of the foremost real estate lawyers of the last half century.

We may conjecture that Mr. TRAPHAGEN'S discovery related to that knotty point about who are the "adjacent owners" under the statutes affecting water grants. In defining the powers of the Commissioners of the Land Office to make grants of land under water, the statutes provide that these grants shall either be for the benefit of the commerce of the State, or proper for the beneficial enjoyment of the same by the "adjacent owner;" but that any such grant made to any other person shall be void. It may be a reflection on the ingenuity of Mr. TRAPHAGEN to assume that he held the City to be the true adjacent owner, in a number of cases where private individuals have been supposed to occupy that position. His theory must at least have resembled this to the extent of holding that a grant made in good faith, and duly paid for, might still be held "adversely to the Corporation," and without legal title. Ever since 1844, all grants of land under water had to be reported for the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in whose custody were deposited the sums paid for such grants.

This, then, was briefly the nature of Mr. TRAPHAGEN'S contract. The same board which had confirmed the titles and taken the money of the owners of City water grants, empowered a smart lawyer to contest, at the City's expense, the validity of those titles, and, if he found a flaw in them, to dispossess the owners, and take half the proceeds. The contractor was to run no risk whatever; money was to be advanced to him, in addition to the resources of the Corporation Counsel's Office, to maintain his theory, whatever it was, in the courts. He might be defeated a score of times, but he could continue to draw upon the City for more "expenses," and to dictate fresh briefs to the Corporation Counsel. He was to repay some or all of his "advances" from the proceeds of sale of the first property which he was able to seize, but he might continue to harass for years proprietors along the whole water-front, without risking a cent of his own money, and without failing, if so minded, to be very well paid for the expenditure of his time. Nor was this all. Suppose the "contiguous proprietors," who had taken and paid for their grants in good faith, had been dispossessed by Mr. TRAPHAGEN. They would hardly fail to have had a right of action against the sinking fund for the recovery of the money paid for a worthless title. While the Commissioners were putting into one pocket half the realized value of a recovered grant, they would, therefore, have had to take out of the other the whole amount originally paid for it.

That this is a simple statement of the working of this remarkable contract is proved by a case now in the courts. In this instance, Mr. TRAPHAGEN entered suit to recover a water grant approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund *after* the date of their agreement to divide the proceeds of all land illegally withheld from City ownership. Had HALL, CONNOLLY, and the rest of the Ring Commissioners remained in power, they could have provided a magnificent field for the enterprise of their contractor. They had only to leave some legal flaw in their grants of water rights, to be readily detected by Mr. TRAPHAGEN and to be used for the expropriation of the innocent proprietor. The contract has been revoked before due opportunity was afforded to turn it to good account. As this will interrupt the development of a highly-symmetrical job, it is, on purely æsthetic grounds, perhaps, to be regretted.

GOVERNMENT AND THE CENTENNIAL.

Gen. GARFIELD objects to a bill, reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, to admit free of duty articles intended for "the International Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876." He bases his objection, not on any opposition to the principle of the bill, but on the use of the word "international" in the title, and he does so because he does not wish to see the Government committed in any way with the scheme. Mr. GARFIELD is not singular in the position he thus occupies; but as it is disputed by the friends of the exposition in Congress, it may be worth while to review some of the facts of the case.

In March, 1871, Congress passed an act creating a Board of Commissioners, and "to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, by holding an International Exhibition," &c. The first section of that act reads thus:

"Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that an exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures shall be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States, in the City of Philadelphia, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six."

In the month of June following, a second act was passed creating the Centennial Board of Finance. This act was entitled "An act relative to the Centennial International Exhibition, to be held in the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six," and the wording throughout was based upon that title. In accordance, then, with the provisions of these two measures, the President, in the month of July, 1873, issued a proclamation in which, after certain formal recitations, he used the following words:

"Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare and proclaim that there will be held, at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, an International Exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, to be opened on the nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and to be closed on the nineteenth day of October in the same year."

These three documents, emanating as they do from Congress and the President of the Republic, would seem sufficient to justify the assertion made by Mr. KELLEY and others immediately interested in the exhibition, that the National Government is already committed to the undertaking. But the case can be made stronger yet. On the 5th of July last year, a note was sent from the Department of State to the foreign Ministers, inclosing a copy of the President's proclamation, and asking through them for the co-operation of their respective Governments. In that note, the President was made to indulge the hope that "the opportunity afforded by the exhibition for the interchange of national sentiment and friendly intercourse between the people of the two nations may result in new and still greater advantages to science and industry, and at the same time serve to strengthen the bonds of peace and friendship which already happily subsist between the Government and people of —— and those of the United States." This note was sent on to the several Governments throughout the world which have representatives at Washington, and the invitation was answered and accepted by Germany, Holland, Belgium, Ecuador, Hayti, and Norway and Sweden; and their acceptances are in the hands of Mr. FISH. The Swedish Parliament have even passed a bill appropriating 50,000 crowns for expenses to be incurred in representing the national industries at Philadelphia.

If the Government of this country is not identified with the proposed exhibition, it is hard to conceive what course would be necessary to adopt if we were desirous of making the identification stronger. Moreover, if the project is to be regarded as quite distinct from and independent of the Government, it must become necessary to retrace the steps already taken—to repeal or amend the acts of Congress, and to repudiate both the President's proclamation and the official letter of the Secretary of State to foreign Governments. But it seems to us that the issue raised is not a sound one. Because both Congress and the Executive are committed to the exhibition, that is no reason why Congress should be asked for money to support it. And, especially, when we remember that the workshops of Europe are already busied with preparations for the exhibition, there does not appear to be any tangible reason why the country should avoid the responsibilities it has assumed. If it had not already undertaken them, the matter would be different. But the Government clearly is committed so far as to have given the project its sanction and countenance abroad. We still hope to see a generous support given to this great undertaking.

UNIVERSAL PEACE.

One of the most striking passages in Mr. SUMNER'S will is the clause wherein "he bequeaths to the President and Fellows of Harvard College $1,000, in trust for an annual prize for the best dissertation by any student of the college, or any of its schools, on universal peace, and the methods by which war may be permanently suspended." This bequest reveals an interest in the general welfare, and a sympathy for mankind, such as characterize only the broadest Christian faith and the highest virtue. By thus establishing a perpetual reward, which is to stimulate in years to come useful and peaceful aspirations, Mr. SUMNER continues his action beyond the grave, and, after working during life for the abolition of slavery, he still fights for the suppression of that other source of ills and woes, war.

Mr. SUMNER held the belief that it is possible to control all causes of war, and he appears to have entertained a sanguine hope that the time would come when they could be controlled. His experience and knowledge of the world were complete, but by an instinctive kindliness of nature, he readily turned to the better side of things, and cherished confidence in the predominance of the better feelings of his fellow-men. He was always ready to hope for the best, and he never despaired of attaining any good, however difficult it might appear. He saw the principle of arbitration applied to a question replete with difficulties: he saw those difficulties amicably settled between two powerful nations; and he concluded, not without some appearance of reason, that all international disputes might be disposed of in a similar manner.

This faith was probably strengthened by the history of the past. So much has been accomplished of late that a cheerful and trusting soul may well take a bright view of the future. Society has seen some deeply-seated iniquities uprooted, barbarous customs given up, social inequality, political disqualification, religious intolerance, and slavery disappear. Why should not war follow? That was Mr. SUMNER'S inquiry and his hope. We heartily wish we could share that hope, for it is something far higher than the brilliant vision of a great Christian statesman.

But the present condition of the world is still calculated to encourage it. Not much is being done as yet toward putting down the spirit of war. The old maxim, "*Si vis pacem, para bellum*" is still preferred to the nobler precepts of the Gospel. Europe is one huge camp. In a recent article we showed the immense sums that are being expended on war budgets, exclusive of certain extraordinary expenses, which would swell the amount by many millions. In Italy eighty millions of francs have been voted for erecting new and improving old fortifications. Holland is about to spend thirty millions of florins on the defense of her boundaries inland. Prussia appropriates still larger sums for the development of her aggressive war power, and France is not likely to be tardy in following so suggestive an example. Thus, if no Chinese wall can be erected between the nations, other contrivances are still made to point to a sad deficiency of international confidence. The first objects that usually meet the eye on a frontier are emblematic of war. We fear, therefore, that Christian philosophers and statesmen, who look forward to a reign of universal peace as immediately possible, have made too generous an estimate of human nature. They assume too much that men are like themselves, instead of taking them as they are, and as for some time they seem likely to be. Pride, selfishness, ambition, will still remain powerful forces, and must continue to produce results which the influence of neither Christianity nor education can prevent.

A practical attempt was made, in ancient times, by the Greeks, to secure perpetual peace between their several States. The Amphictyonic Council was established to that end. But there is not much in its history to foster a strong faith in the scheme. It failed to check disunion, and did not save the country from internecine and destructive wars.

HENRI IV., of France, too, and his Minister, SULLY, broached a similar plan. They proposed to turn Europe into a great Christian commonwealth, with a general Council, called the Senate of the Christian Republic, to carry out the necessary arrangements, and to settle all difficulties which might arise. But circumstances prevented the undertaking from receiving the test of practical experiment. The idea was also taken up by a philanthropic thinker of the last century. The Abbé DE ST. PIERRE wrote a book on perpetual peace. He thought it possible to substitute a system of judicial arbitration for the state of strife and violence prevailing among nations. But he was ridiculed, and his humanizing theories had little influence. It took two thousand years to get rid of the curse of slavery, and if it takes twice as long to bring about the blessing of universal peace, the conquest will be abundantly worth the time and the labor spent upon it.

A LITTLE "WAR" IN NEW-JERSEY.

The office of Coroner in Hudson County, N. J., was once so profitable that the candidates for it were said to be almost as numerous as flies at harvest-time. The fees were run up to such a good round sum, year after year, that the tax-payers at length grew restive, and appealed to the Legislature for relief. In 1871, a law was passed which removed jurisdiction, in cases of sudden and violent deaths, from the hands of the Coroners, and gave it to the County Physician. Among the charges against the Coroners was one to the effect that they had caused post-mortem examinations to be made, and had held inquests, in hundreds of instances in which the ends of justice would have been served fully as well by simply granting permits for burial. The new law on the subject empowered the County Physician to investigate all cases of the nature referred to, to give permits for burial, to consult with other physicians whenever the circumstances seemed to warrant it, and to call in the aid of the Coroners under like contingencies. For this increase of labor, the County Physician had his salary increased from $1,200 to $4,000. As a consequence, the Coroner's office immediately became so insignificant that, save for the nominal honor of the position, it was not worth the trouble of an election.

The new system worked in a most satisfactory manner, until the election of Mr. JACOB REINHARDT. Whether he had been misled by the politicians as to the emoluments, or had an opinion of his own on the matter, we cannot tell. But, however that may be, he had no sooner mastered the duties, than he set about the task of mastering the difficulties of the situation likewise. The County Physician, Dr. BUCK, was his special aversion from the start. To the machinations of that innocent functionary, he attributed the baldness of his office, so that when an opportunity seemed to offer for "getting even" with him he eagerly embraced it. The first "battle" occurred on the meadows, at the scene of an accident which caused the death of a man. The Coroner got wind of it before the County Physician, held an inquest, and disposed of the body without notifying the former. He then carried the "war" into the Legislature, and endeavored to have a bill passed abolishing the office of County Physician. The effort did not succeed. Indeed, it met with such little favor that the Coroner must have seen at once that in that direction he had nothing to hope for. Henceforth, it was evident he would have to rely on himself to effect the reform he desired. On Saturday last there arose another opportunity to strike a blow for freedom. Through an accident on the railroad, in Jersey City, two men were killed. County Physician BUCK promptly took charge of the case, and, for reasons which are obvious, instead of inviting Mr. REINHARDT, the Coroner of the district, to hold an inquest, sent over to Hoboken for a Coroner.

This evidence of resentment roused the indignation of Mr. REINHARDT, whose soul already thirsted for revenge. He went to the Morgue, and demanded the custody of the bodies. The keeper refused to comply. This opposition did not deter him from his purpose. He summoned a jury. Presently he was reinforced by an undertaker's wagon and a constable. Meanwhile, the County Physician arrived, and exerted his influence to put a stop to further proceedings. REINHARDT'S blood was at boiling heat. He dared his antagonist to do his utmost. By his direction the constable, aided by the undertaker's clerk, seized one of the bodies, placed it in the wagon, and with the Coroner rode proudly away. It was now the County Physician's turn to be indignant. He secured the services of a policeman, jumped into his carriage, and gave chase. The Coroner was finally overhauled and compelled to surrender his prize.

There were of course a good many threats used on both sides before the surrender. The Coroner, apparently, did not suspect that his acts made him amenable to the law, of which he considered himself a distinguished officer. The County Physician, on the other hand, knowing that he had right on his side, was not willing to let slip so good a chance for punishing the Coroner. After having returned the body to the Morgue, he went to the Police station and secured a squad of men to mount guard over it. His next step was to go to a Justice of the Peace, from whom he obtained a warrant for the arrest of Mr. REINHARDT. On Tuesday the latter was taken into custody, and had to give bail to appear before the Grand Jury. Naturally expectation is on tip-toe to know, not the result of the criminal proceedings, but what device the Coroner will next try to evade the law, and "get square" with the County Physician. Carrying off corpses in daylight will not do as things stand at present, but as Mr. REINHARDT is a person who has considerable pluck, and not a small share of ingenuity, it is probable that he will soon find a way to renew the conflict.

THE CALLENDER LOANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention having been called to a statement in an article headed, "Charles Callender's Loans," in your issue of the 31st ult., that "Callender concealed (?) his loans with the Shoe and Leather and First National Banks," allow me to say that, so far as this bank is concerned, Callender not only did not conceal the loan made to him by us but that it was paid in full, with interest at seven per cent. from the time of its date to the day of its payment.

JOHN M. CRANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 1, 1874.

[The mistake above referred to arose from a misprint. The word *canceled* was written by our reporter instead of *concealed*. We regret the occurrence of so vexatious a blunder.]

DRAMATIC.

AN IMPORTANT REVIVAL AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The announcement that Mr. Lester Wallack will produce the "Veteran" at the matinée on Saturday next, will create genuine pleasure in the minds of all theatre-goers. This charming play is well known to be one of the most popular dramas ever produced in New-York, in spite of which fact it has not been presented for many years, to the great regret of all who have seen the piece. It has the merit of romantic incidents, which take first hold of our sympathies, and of affording genuine scope both for fine acting and fine scenic effects. Well as Mr. Wallack sets all his pieces, the "Veteran" is emphatically the one which has received the most careful and elaborate *mise en scène*. This latest presentation will exceed in splendor all that have gone before, and the cast is so capital that the acting will be certainly equal to past efforts, than which no higher compliment can well be given. The leading rôle of *Leon Delmar* will be filled by Mr. Lester Wallack himself, who plays it with a *verve*, a chivalrous ardor, and a tenderness which he has never exceeded. Other characters are by John Gilbert, a perfect tower of strength, John Brougham, Mr. Arnott, James Polk, Carroll and Holland, and Miss Effie Germon, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, and other ladies. The *tout ensemble* of the cast is unique in sparkling wit and vivacity, gay good-humor, sentiment and passion, solid histrionic strength, and the ease which can come only from conscious ability and constant development of talent. The manager, not satisfied with such a galaxy of able actors, proposes to add a ballet divertissement in which the chief part will be taken by Kathi Lannier, who is well known in New-York as a *danseuse* of much grace and refinement. An enormous sum of money has been spent on the decorations and scenery, and altogether this is a revival which cannot fail to be the chief dramatic event of the season.

The prospect for Saturday is therefore one of unusual interest; and as it is a peculiarity of Mr. Wallack to be always better than his word, or, in other words, to have a larger giant inside his show than on the canvas outside, the public that knows him will read this announcement with unfeigned pleasure. With sensations to right of him, sensations to left of him, he goes onward steadily in the path of legitimate comedy, winning triumphs with perfect unconsciousness, and producing pieces which can be seen by everybody, and about which one is not forced to hold a family council to know if it would be quite judicious to take the young ladies. We now hope he is about to win the crowning success of the season.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE PRESS.

[From the Journal of Commerce, April 1.]

If the Assembly meant no more by its summons to the editors of certain New-York newspapers than to "invite, solicit, and request" them, as its Committee of Investigation has done, to go to Albany and disclose to that committee all the sources of their information, then the resolution on which that committee is acting was simply what, in a less august body, we should call a harmless impertinence. It is not the business of the journalist, nor can he spare the time, to be Attorney General or detective for a legislative committee. He is an officer of a superior tribunal—the high court of public opinion—and it is employment enough for all his energies to enlighten that court in its sovereign judgments on Judges, Governors, and Assemblies. He may appear at that bar simply as the advocate of a particular party or interest; he may speak as *amicus curiæ*, retained by no litigant and in the interest of the public alone; in some instances long experience and careful study of public affairs, with proved integrity, have so won for the journalist the public confidence that he speaks with a judicial authority, not merely advising, but pronouncing public opinion. In whichever of these grades he may belong, his office, honorably exercised, is both dignified and necessary. It is the very salvation of our institutions that above all the various depositaries of the powers of government is the authority of public opinion, enlightened and pronounced by a free press.

Undoubtedly these great powers of the press may be greatly abused. Venomous scolds practice at that bar, and "atrocious judges" sit on that bench, as well as the other; and it is important—we should be the last to deny it—that here, as elsewhere, reckless or malicious vituperation shall meet with exemplary punishment. For such wrongs the law of libel provides ample redress—abundant compensation to the aggrieved individual, vengeance for the outrage to the public peace and decency. But the people have thought fit that, as the journalist is their immediate minister, so he shall be accountable to them only for the exercise of his trust, and not to any of those agencies of government—Courts, Governors, Senates, Assemblies—which it is his chief duty to oversee. Early in this century the patriotic eloquence of Hamilton all but persuaded the Supreme Court, and fully persuaded the Legislature, to implant this principle (affirmed in part by an English statute of very similar history some years before) in the jurisprudence of this State, that in all prosecutions for libel the whole truth shall be laid before the public, as represented by an impartially-selected jury of citizens, who shall be final judges, not of the fact only, but also of the law. The Constitutions of 1821 and 1846 have established this principle where no degenerate Legislature can uproot it. To his own master the journalist stands or falls.

Of course, this jurisdiction is not at all satisfactory to many who are stung or scourged by the censures of the press. The tribunal is one little likely to regard the technicalites which the wrongdoer may urge for the punishment of the faithful servant who has exposed him. And such unsatisfied sufferers have essayed various expedients to bring the inconvenient censor under a discipline more conformed to their views. Three years ago, when great criminals sat on the Supreme Bench in this City, an act was smuggled through both Houses of a corrupt Legislature giving those criminals authority to punish at their discretion, as for a contempt of court, any journalist who might denounce their crimes. But public attention awoke to the nature of this tyrannical measure before it was quite too late, and, in obedience to an emphatic public demand, the Contempt act was suppressed by a veto. The spirit of Tweed and Barnard is not dead, it seems, in the Assembly at least. The same principle of bringing the accuser to trial at the bar of the accused fired the enthusiasm of Mr. Lincoln, of the Railroad Committee. As the theatrical *Pizarro*, when he learns of the appearance of the "old Peruvian," cries, "Drag him before us!" so Mr. Lincoln's wrath could be appeased by nothing short of the Sergeant at Arms hailing four or five luckless editors who had made "allegations, insinuations, or charges" against his committee, and "compelling them to substantiate their statements." The Assembly did not adopt Mr. Lincoln's angry language, but it gave him, in milder words, all that he asked, by empowering the committee of investigation to send for persons and papers. Whether those who voted for the resolution had any intention that this clause should be acted on, we shall, doubtless, soon see. Certainly, it would be a ready and effective method of suppressing hostile criticism if, whenever a newspaper publishes "allegations, insinuations, or charges"—phraseology broad enough to cover every form of unfavorable remark, everything that is not eulogy—against a committee or a member, the editor—and why not all his assistants, reporters, compositors, pressmen, and office boys?—shall be compelled to lay aside all business and excuses and repair forthwith to Albany, there to make satisfactory answers, on pain of imprisonment, to all questions that it may please a committee to put. There is no reason why this cannot be done, except that the public would not tolerate it. We trust the public will not overlook the stealthy stride toward it which has just been taken by a majority of the Assembly.

PROPOSED ANTI-INFLATION MEETING.

BOSTON, April 1.—A large number of leading merchants have signed a call for an anti-inflation meeting in Faneuil Hall Saturday evening next.

CHISELHURST.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO THE IMPERIAL SHRINE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 18, 1874.

This morning again the journals of all parties and opinions give up a large portion of their space to the reception at Chiselhurst. Of course, the appreciations are extremely varied. There is a very wide margin between the enthusiastic joy of the party organs, and the terms of bitterness used by the Radical papers in their rather unparliamentary attacks. The organs of the present Government speak of the event in a tolerably fair manner, as a general thing, yet to their half-way approvals they give a political turn which shows that they appreciate the necessity of counteracting the profound impression made upon all classes in France. No person pretends to dispute that such an impression has been made, for one must be blind indeed who cannot see that the entire population is affected. I have been a personal witness to the strength of this impression, but I should be accused of exaggeration and party bias were I to tell one half of what I believe to be the honest truth. Your London correspondent has already sent you the details of this affair, from an English point of view, and I desire to add a few personal observations made during a purely friendly visit to Chiselhurst. The number of persons who desired to go over to greet the Prince on his coming of age was exceedingly large, and the Duc De Padone kept two secretaries constantly engaged in opening the letters of application which came to him. One of these letters, taken at random from a mass of more than one hundred thousand, will give an idea of the general character of this correspondence:

MONSIEUR LE DUC: I desire to go to Chiselhurst to greet the Emperor on the 16th of March, but as I am a poor man, with only seventy-five francs that I can spare for the voyage, will you have the goodness to inform me if arrangements can be made to have me go and come for this price. Receive, Monsieur le Duc, &c. LACOSTE, Concierge.

In all cases the Duke replied that, even in the third-class conditions, it would be impossible to make the trip, with the greatest economy, for less than 100 or 125 francs. The railroads had refused to issue excursion tickets at reduced rates, as they do for almost everything else, even for the races and visits to the sea-side. Every first-class passenger had to pay 119 francs railway fare, which brought the entire expenses up to 200, at the least calculation. And hundreds were prevented from going through fear of the Channel. The French are not good travelers when they have to cross a bit of sea, and I found that those who had made up their minds to go at any cost and all hazards, had a very strong dread of the water passage. Their fears were ridiculous to an old traveler like myself, and I could hardly help laughing at the many demands made upon me to know if there was very great danger. Had the reception been in Switzerland, for instance, the demonstration would have been enormous. The Duc De Padone told every man that he must be prepared to pay all his own expenses, for not a sou would be given to any one. Yet 6,500 tickets were given to French citizens who came over, and another thousand had to be distributed among the English who wished to be present. We have certain data to this extent, but how many persons signed the registers outside is more than I can say at present.

THE START.

Sunday evening last I left on the Northern Railway in company with a number of French journalists and more than four hundred pilgrims. The station was packed full, and the train which ran out for Calais was the longest that has been started since the funeral of the Emperor. At Calais thousands of people had gathered about the quays to see the Bonapartists pass, and it seems that a rumor was current that "the Emperor," as they called the Prince, was certainly going to land upon French soil on the following day. At Dover we were subjected to a very long delay, and to one of the most vexatious luggage examinations I have ever seen in England. This was owing to the fact that we arrived on Sunday, when the regular employés were, it was said, off duty. But the railway companies had arranged everything in the most admirable manner. The French were loud in their praises of the polite railway servants, and greatly astonished at the complaisance they showed on every possible occasion. But for the splendid organization the preservation of order at the Charing Cross Station would have been out of the question; but 450 Frenchmen landed in London in the best of humor, and enchanted with all they saw. The Channel was as smooth as a lake, and the passage exceptionally fine. The Charing Cross Hotel was soon filled, and, in company with about two hundred persons, I went out to search for a night's lodging. As many hotels as there are about the station we found all crowded, and it was not until after many refusals that my small party of four found rooms. The next evening the entire quarter was filled with men in evening costumes and wearing white cravats. My room-mate for the night, being a member of the family, went down to Chiselhurst for breakfast, and the rest of us started off by the train, which left at 9, and each quarter of an hour thereafter.

AT THE VILLAGE.

At 10 o'clock on Monday morning the little station of Chiselhurst presented a very animated appearance. A number of carriages were in waiting, but a majority preferred to walk, and all the way up the hill to the gate which marks the entrance to the village there was a continuous line of black coats, with here and there a group of ladies in black, or sober Lenten costumes. We arrived just as the Empress and the Prince were entering the little chapel to hear mass, and before we had reached the gates the chapel was densely crowded, and the rest of us had to wait outside. M. Rouher, the Duke of Padua, Dr. Conneau, M. Rinard, and, in fact, nearly all the leading members of the party, were with us, and all were saluted with great respect whenever recognized. M. Rouher was recognized by all. He wore a black suit with a white neck-tie, and the broad, red ribbon of the Legion of Honor across his breast. When the mass was over the Empress and the Prince left in a carriage with Murat and Prince Lucien. During the service the Abbé Goddard had delivered an excellent address in French which was above reproach, but pronounced with a strong English accent. There was great emotion when he said: "Madame, your task is now completed; the rest belongs to God." The Police arrangements were admirable, but to the French they seemed a little rough. Under the greatest provocation a French gendarme always replies politely, but, having to deal with rougher crowds, perhaps, the English Police do not stand on ceremony. The man or woman who tried to push through the lines—and there were attempts enough of the kind—were sure to receive a rude punch from a policeman's elbow. A number tried to steal a march upon the Police by creeping through the hawthorn hedge, a very easy matter in appearance, but a very difficult one in fact. Such attempts were soon relinquished, and the impatient were then occupied in stanching the blood which flowed from their numerous wounds.

THE EMPEROR'S TOMB.

Thanks to the Police, the defile was soon organized, and the crowd began to press in to see the Emperor's tomb. On entering the yard every one fell upon the ivy covering the wall, and it would have been ruined at once, if the Abbé Goddard had not hastened out to stop the depredations; but he called the gardener, who came with a ladder and trimmed off leaves wherever they could be spared, until all who desired them were satisfied. This piece of complaisance also charmed the French, who acknowledged that it would not have been done in France. As rapidly as possible the living train was hurried through the chapel by the tomb of Napoleon III., covered with violets, and out at the door upon the other side. A steady stream now started for Camden House. A thousand persons were grouped about the gilded gate, and those favored persons having cards signed by some members of the household were alone allowed to enter. We had to go round to the middle of the common and enter a narrow passage, which was kept open by a strong cordon of Police. The holders of the ordinary cards were not admitted until those having admission to the house had entered.

THE RECEPTION.

Thanks to the kindness of my friend of the night before, and who had left me at 8 o'clock that morning, I was introduced at once to the Empress and to the Prince, invited to enter the saloon during the receptions, and taken out to lunch while the Empress was taking her lunch in the other room. The arrangements were perfect and in every way satisfactory, although there were complaints from those who could not enter the house, already crowded with known friends. M. Filon, M. Pietri, and others were incessant in their efforts to make every one comfortable, while M. Rouher, the Duc De Padoue, the Duc De Bassano, and many more were very busy in arranging the deputations. Posts were put up upon the lawn to indicate the order of the departments, arranged alphabetically, and each delegation was placed under the orders of some leading man. M. Rouher, for example, organized the deputation from Auvergne, and presented the members in the saloon. When the public had entered, the Prince gave his arm to his mother and went out to the large tent to read his discourse. I went out with the rest, but the crowd, wildly shouting "Vive l'Empereur," quickly cut me off, and I was unable to get near the stand. But across a sea of heads I heard his clear, fine voice distinctly, and saw that his elocution was perfect. There was another scene of furious enthusiasm when the young Prince left the tent and walked rapidly back to the house.

THE EMPRESS AND THE PRINCE.

I found the Empress looking older than when I last met her, as a matter of course, after her great sorrows and trials, but still a very beautiful woman. She has that clear complexion which shows too plainly the ravages of time and of care, but her blonde and still luxuriant hair, and the charming oval of her face, will never grow old. It was only after hours of most fatiguing work that she showed the signs of age which some remarked; but her sweet and winning smile, and the sympathetic glance which she gives from her limpid blue eyes, make one forget to notice other details, remarked only on close inspection. If not an Empress, she would still be called as handsome a woman of her age as can be found at any court. And to this must be added the charm of her manners, which captivate all hearts. The Empress was dressed in black, wore no ornaments whatever, and had a black bonnet, elegant in appearance, but yet very simple and unpretending. Her dress being short, she looked much smaller than usual, and less tall than when seen in the long robes of the court. The portraits of the Empress give one the idea that she is much taller than she really is. Her son has already grown a little above her, but when standing side by side there appears to be no difference in their height. The Prince Imperial is a manly young fellow, with good shoulders, an elegant form, and very clear, expressive blue eyes. His legs are precisely like his father's, short and a trifle bent, precisely like the legs of old cavalry officers who have spent their lives in the saddle. The thigh bone being comparatively short, the Prince looks taller when sitting than when standing, and everyone remarked at once this peculiarity in the Emperor. It is a peculiarity of this branch of the family only, for Prince Charles, son of Lucien Bonaparte, who was present, is one of the finest formed and handsomest men I ever saw. He is a famous sportsman and one of the best fellows in the world. He came all the way from Italy to present his respects to his young cousin. Prince Jerome refused to come from Paris. The Prince Imperial's voice is excellent, firm and distinct, and he expresses himself with great fluency, without ever being at a loss for words. His manners are a little stiff, according to French ideas, and more like those of an English lad of his age, but he is always good natured, amiable, and ready to render any possible service to his friends. He has one quality possessed by his father—a faculty of remembering faces and names—and on more than one occasion on Monday he astonished his friends by remembering persons whom he had not seen for years. This is, perhaps, the most important quality a man in his position can possess. After the deputations came the general public, and the Empress and the Prince stationed themselves in the hall for the defile. Both were worn out with fatigue before this was half over, the Empress showing great signs of weariness. Think of shaking hands with five thousand persons in a single afternoon! But the public was not yet satisfied. Lunch had been provided, and when the people had eaten they again came upon the lawn and shouted for the Prince. He went out with his mother, but had barely gone twenty paces when the crowd pressed upon him, and a frightful scene of confusion prevailed for an instant. But for the energy of the friends and of the Police, the Empress would have met Queen Olga's fate, and had her dress torn from her back. I saw M. Rouher giving some beautiful punches right and left as the crowd in its enthusiasm pressed upon the Prince. The latter laughed heartily, but seeing that his mother was frightened, (reports had been circulated that an attempt upon the Prince's life would be made,) seized her in his arms, lifted her from the ground, and ran into the hall, laughingly holding her for a moment, and then setting her down where I was standing. She raised her hands and tried to smile, but her fright was too great, and she hastily dragged the Prince into the saloon. Then her own friends repeated the scene in a smaller way, and Madame had to fly to her chamber as the only means to escape from this fond enthusiasm. The crowd still called for the Prince, and he went out upon the balcony, but the Empress refused to accompany him.

INCIDENTS.

In the rush the pickpockets made a small haul, stealing the cross of the Duc De Grammont, and the crosses of two or three other persons. The Prince lost his plaque, and a Parisian journalist his watch. But, on the whole, I never saw any fête pass off so happily. Only one man was arrested, he being a known Communist, and one man was driven from the house. A policeman came to tell his chief that a man had crept in who had no right to be there, and that he had made a chalk-mark upon his back. In a moment the individual was escorted out of doors carrying a beautiful white cross upon his left shoulder. There were a number of very touching incidents during the day. One peasant began to talk to the Prince about his farm, and suddenly startled the people around him by crying, "*C'est egal, Monseigneur, vous avez d'amis dans mon pays.*" This man had come from the Pyrenées Orientales, one of the furthest departments in France. Many men burst into tears before the Empress, and two women threw themselves upon their knees before her. These scenes sound a little ridiculous when told with *sang-froid*, but they invariably made my eyes fill with tears from sheer sympathy, and I saw all the rest behaving in the same foolish manner. One cannot help it at times, any more than we can help crying a little over a pathetic scene upon the stage. Here we had the reality. Toward evening the crowd began to file along the common again; and when nearly all were gone, those in the house bade the members of the household good-bye, with many thanks, and started once more for London. Many went back to France that night, others left the next morning, while those who could afford to do so remained for another day in London. I arrived last night, to find myself almost a hero among my French friends, who made a thousand inquiries about the Prince (the Emperor they call him) and his beloved mother; and no sooner had I shown my few ivy-leaves from the Emperor's tomb than they were seized upon and torn into small bits in order to make them go round.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

STATEMENT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY SAWYER—SIGNING DOCUMENTS WITHOUT KNOWING THEIR CONTENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—F. A. Sawyer, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, gave his testimony in the Sanborn inquiry this morning. It was of the same general character as that of the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday. Mr. Sewyer had little personal knowledge of the origin, construction or execution of these contracts. He had no more knowledge of them as Senator than had any other Senator. The routine official duties of the Treasury are so great that no time is permitted to examine the details of the great number of documents to be signed. Mr. Sawyer, in reply to Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, of New-York, declared that, practically, the Solicitor of the Treasury was the only intelligent actor in these transactions. If there had been any exercise of power beyond the law, that officer was the person directly responsible. Mr. Sawyer was himself surprised to see in print the letter to Presbery, signed by himself. He said that, had he known its contents, he never would have signed it, as it was a letter which the department had no right to give to a private citizen. In reply to Mr. Kasson, Mr. Sawyer said the Solicitor of the Treasury, however, did not determine who should have the contracts, or at what price.

Mr. Sanborn is expected to testify to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Frederick A. Sawyer, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, made his statement this morning before the Committee on Ways and Means. He gave his recollection of the manner in which the provision authorizing the Sanborn contracts was embodied in the Legislative Appropriation bill last year. He was then a member of the Senate Appropriation Committee, but had no personal connection with the offering of that amendment in the Committee. He believed he voted for it, as he also did afterward in the Conference Committee. He denied, with some feeling, the newspaper assertions that the provision had been smuggled into the bill. On the contrary, the same proposition had been made at several previous sessions, and was openly discussed in the Appropriation Committee, in the Conference Committee, in the Senate, and in the House. He declined to give any opinion as to whether the Sanborn contract was or was not in compliance with the terms of the law. That was a technical legal question. The Solicitor of the Treasury Department was the proper officer to frame these contracts, and he presumed he had done so with proper care and attention. He had no personal knowledge of Sanborn, Presbery, or any of the persons connected with the contracts, and all his official acts in reference to them were merely formal, and done in the regular course of business. He gave an explanation of the manner of doing business in the Treasury Department, corresponding generally with that given yesterday by the Secretary, that is, that papers were brought to them for their signatures, and that where these papers were checked by the subordinate having charge of that particular branch of business they were signed without being read.

He defended the Department against imputations of having withheld important papers from the committee, and maintained his personal recollection and account of an interview with Messrs. Beck and Foster of the committee in regard to the papers, against the recollection and account given of it by those gentlemen. The point at issue, however, was not a very important one, and was merely a question of a difference in understanding what the agreement between them was. He declined to give an opinion as to the propriety of repealing, amending, or continuing the law as it is, on the ground that that was a legislative question which was to be decided by the committee and by Congress.

ASSEMBLYMAN LINCOLN.

From the New-York Graphic.

The soul of the great and good Mr. Lincoln has been vexed by the wicked newspapers which have hinted that the committee which reported the Vanderbilt bill and smothered the Eastman bill was not entirely ignorant of the fact that the railroads are able to pay cash for all their purchases. But the great and good Mr. Lincoln has been vexed in his very righteous soul by equally unpleasant insinuations made prior to the present date. There was the Hall bounty bill, by which an astute person who had bought up any quantity of bounty claims at a low rate sought to induce the State to pay them in full, giving him a profit of several hundred thousand dollars. This bill, although it was kicked out of two previous Legislatures, is now before the present Legislature, and Mr. Lincoln is its champion, as he was last Winter. There have actually been men who were wicked enough to say that a great and good man like Mr. Lincoln ought not to be the advocate of such a measure. And then there was the bill to refund the taxes paid by certain banks in Montgomery County. Mr. Batcheller charged that there was an arrangement by which a large part of the amount to be refunded was to be divided between certain lawyers in the event of the passage of the bill. Mr. Eastman denounced the bill as a scheme fit only to be ranked with the Hall bounty bill, and the Assembly finally killed it by an overwhelming vote, only nine votes being given in its favor. Mr. Lincoln is said to have been the champion of the bill. And, as in the former case, there were men of exceeding baseness who said that so great and good a man ought not to be mixed up in so peculiar a business. So we see that to incur the disapprobation of reckless slanderers has been Mr. Lincoln's fate before his connection with the Vanderbilt bill. Of course he is entitled to sympathy, but he really ought to have expended a little of his indignation against those who do not like suspicious and tortuous ways, long before public indignation at the Vanderbilt rapid-transit bill induced him to parade his outraged virtue.

HOLY WEEK SERVICES.

The usual Passion week services of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held in Trinity, Grace, and other churches to-day. At 11 A. M. to-morrow special Good Friday services will be held at Grace Church, at which Rev. Dr. Potter will preach. In the Roman Catholic churches the ordinary early masses will be celebrated. A solemn Pontifical high mass will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 11 A. M., after which the consecration of oils will take place. In the evening the churches will be open for the annual custom of visitation.

TRIAL OF REV. DR. KENDRICK.

The investigation of the charges preferred against Rev. T. T. Kendrick, Pastor of the Grand Street M. E. Church, Williamsburg, was resumed yesterday. Several witnesses were examined during the day, both for the prosecution and the defense. Their testimony was contradictory. The inquiry was adjourned at a late hour last evening until to-morrow morning.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mr. Thurlow Weed had an interview with Mayor Havemeyer yesterday....The report of the Commissioners of Accounts relative to the Finance Department for the last quarter of 1873 is to be presented in a day or two....The Committee on Armories proceeded to the building occupied by the Twelfth Regiment and the Washington Greys yesterday for the purpose of inspecting the carpenter-work on the former, for which Stephen Knapp sent in a bill of $1,755 to the Board of Supervisors. They were accompanied by Gen. Pinckney and an expert, and will report at the next meeting of the board.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GOV. SHEPHERD AND THE PAVING CONTRACTS.

HIS ALLEGED INTEREST IN THE PAVING COMPANIES—THE GOVERNOR DENIES UNDER OATH ANY CONNECTION WITH THEM OR WITH KILBOURN AND LATTA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—In the District investigation to-day a scrap of evidence was introduced bearing upon the most vital points of the charges. It has been repeatedly asserted, publicly and privately, by those who are pushing on the investigation, although it does not appear as a definite count in the indictment made to the committee, that Gov. Shepherd was indirectly interested in the profits of paving contracts with the Board of Public Works. The charge of dishonesty on the part of the board, and especially the Governor, is the really vital point which is to be decided by the investigation, though no evidence of consequence has been brought forward to sustain it. To-day T. T. Fowler, in a somewhat extended examination by the committee, swore that in August, 1871, as a representative of one paving company, he called upon Gov. Shepherd, who was a member of the Metropolitan Paving Company, to endeavor to consolidate the two companies and prevent competition in the bids for the paving of Pennsylvania avenue. He said that Gov. Shepherd alluded to the prospect of a change in the form of government in the District, and said that his connection with that government would probably be such that he did not wish to appear in the transactions, and he referred the witness to Mr. Kilbourn. Witness said that on his mind Gov. Shepherd left the impression that he was secretly interested in transactions in which he did not want to be publicly known. Witness afterward swore that these conversations were prior to the incorporation of the paving companies referred to, and prior to the formation of the present District Government; so that he had undoubtedly made a mistake of a year in the date first mentioned. The conversation, if it occurred, must have been held in 1870, instead of 1871, and about nine months before the time when Gov. Shepherd assumed the duties under his appointment to the Board of Public Works. At that time there could have been no impropriety in Gov. Shepherd taking the entire contract for paving Pennsylvania avenue, if he had so desired, as it was done under a commission designated in the law passed by Congress before the Board of Public Works was organized, and Mr. Shepherd then held no official position. The memoralists claim that this evidence given by Mr. Fowler tends to prove that, prior to the formation of the new Government, a scheme had been made to improve the city, and to create a demand for pavements which should afterward be "gobbled up" for the benefit of those concerned.

Gov. Shepherd was permitted, after Fowler had finished his testimony, to make a statement under oath. He had no recollection of the conversation referred to, but said it might have occurred, and if it had he denied that there could have been anything said which would admit the inference that he had any connection with the paving company which he desired to conceal. When the Metropolitan Paving Company was incorporated he held some of the stock, and he also held a small quantity of stock in the Portland Artificial Stone Company, but a few days after his appointment to the Board of Public Works, he sold out both interests absolutely. Gov. Shepherd, in reply to a question from Mr. Hubble, stated that he had no interest, direct or indirect, in any manner whatever, in either of the companies, or any paving company, or any contract let by the Board of Public Works. He denied that he had any business relations whatever with Kilbourn and Latta, and, in answer to a question, stated that Kilbourn and Latta did not and never had held a single dollar's worth of land as trustees for him.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—During the morning session of the District of Columbia investigation, to-day, some half dozen witnesses were examined with reference to special assessments for improvements, the burden of the testimony being that property-owners were assessed for more work than could be shown to have been done. Testimony was also given showing that street railways were not required to pay any tax for the portions of carriage-way improved by the board and used for their tracks. In this connection, Gov. Shepherd explained that on certain streets improved by the board, where charters had been granted for street railways, the companies were notified by the board and requested to lay their sleepers while the street was being improved, to prevent the pavement being torn up after once being put down. This was generally done. The streets were improved and the assessments made against the property. At the time assessments were so made the street railways were not finished, and the board took legal advice as to the question of assessing the companies, the result of which was that they were not assessed. When such railways passed along the boundaries of or through Government property, the Government were treated precisely as were the property-owners.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Christie, for the memorialists, called the attention of the committee to the statutes at large containing the law appropriating $10,000, provided that the corporation or District of Columbia Government would appropriate an equal amount to repair the old cobble pavement on the Pennsylvania avenue, west of Fifteenth street, after which he called S. D. Castleman, who testified that the Board of Public Works discarded that act, and put down the new pavement on that avenue at a cost largely greater than the $20,000 contemplated under the act of Congress referred to.

T. T. Fowler testified that he was interested in the National Paving Company of 1871, that it was thought best to consolidate this company with the Metropolis Paving Company and with the Ballard Company, in which witness was interested; that in August, 1871, he called on Mr. A. R. Shepherd, who was interested in the Metropolis Company, in company with several others, to talk the matter over and see what could be done to bring about that object. Saw Shepherd in his office, and after a preliminary conversation Shepherd took witness aside and stated that, in view of the relation he expected to bear to the new District Government, he did not want to be known as having any interest in paving companies; that witness could see Hallett Kilbourn, and whatever arrangement witness and Kilbourn could make would be all right for him (Shepherd.) Witness understood by that that Shepherd was willing to have a secret interest in the paving contracts, and that he proposed to have that interest represented through Kilbourn. Witness knows that Kilbourn saw Shepherd in relation to the matter. The consolidation was not accomplished, however. This took place about the time—August, 1871—when Pennsylvania avenue, from First to Fifteenth streets, was to be paved, under Mayor Emery, and the proposal had reference to a combination to do that work. The object in trying to get a consolidation of the then existing paving companies was to prevent competition in the proposals for that work. Witness got none of that work. The Metropolis Company, in which Shepherd was interested, did get a portion of it to do.

Gov. Shepherd requested leave to make a statement here under oath, alleging that Fowler's testimony was a slander, and expressing a desire that his refutal might go to the public with the charge.

After a private consultation the committee decided to hear Gov. Shepherd in explanation.

Gov. Shepherd then stated that he owned stock in the Portland Stone Company and in the Metropolitan Paving Company in the year 1870. The act of Congress for paving Pennsylvania avenue passed that year. In that act Mayor Emery and Gen. Michler, then Commissioners of Public Buildings, were named as a commission to decide upon the kind of pavement to be laid. They selected four kinds of wood blocks. The pavement was put down in the Winter of 1870 and early in the Spring of 1871. The act of Congress organizing the new Territorial Government did not pass till the middle of February, 1871. He (Mr. Shepherd) was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works in March, and the Board did not go into operation till the 1st of June, 1871, six months after the pavement referred to by Mr. Fowler was laid. The Governor then referred to the printed testimony of the last year's investigation, wherein he had testified that he had disposed outright of all the interest he had in the Portland Stone and the Metropolis Paving Companies immediately upon being appointed a member of the Board of Public Works. Gov. Shepherd reiterated this testimony, and said that neither himself nor any one of his relatives had an interest, or had had an interest, in any contract or patents of other pavement since he had been a member of the board. He would not even suffer his brother-in-law, Mr. S. G. Young, to hold an interest which he (Gov. Shepherd) had bought for him in 1870 in the Metropolis Paving Company, but sold it out, together with his own interest in the Portland Stone Company.

Gov. Shepherd stated that Fowler might have called on him some time or other in relation to the consolidation he referred to, but he could not recollect anything about it, and called the attention of the committee to the fact that Fowler testified that this took place in August, 1871, while in fact the pavement which Fowler said he wanted to lay through his proposed combination, had actually been laid down six months.

Gov. Shepherd stated, in addition, that he had never held an interest with Hallett Kilbourn in any paving, or any other contract, nor had Kilbourn ever held any property of his as Trustee.

W. H. Clagett testified at length, criticising the acts of the Board of Public Works, and characterizing the Sewer law and the manner of its passage by the Legislature, holding that said law was never legally passed. This witness was a member of the Legislature at the time the law referred to was passed.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

ACTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 1.—The Common Council of this city passed an ordinance last night, by only two majority, requiring liquor-dealers to pay $500 for a license. This being regarded as an excessive tax, it meets the disapproval of many good citizens, and will result in the election, at the coming city election, of an entire new Council. The proscriptive manner in which the temperance element is thus brought to bear, is driving several of our best German citizens to Louisville, and, instead of tending to build up and sustain a live mercantile and commercial city, is fast producing a stagnant condition of business in all its departments.

LOCAL NOTES.

The Resolute Society of Good Templars, Hope Lodge No. 11, met last evening in the basement of the Church of the Disciples, Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street, Richard Woodbridge presiding. An address was made by Mr. Doran, who stated that a year ago it would have been impossible to obtain the use of a church to carry on the temperance cause, but now affairs were changed. He made an earnest appeal to the ladies to assist in the work and make it a success. Whenever this curse came into the bosom of a family happiness fled away. The speaker concluded by reciting Tom Hood's affecting poem, the "Bridge of Sighs." An address was also delivered by Mr. Parks, followed by a recitation of "Skipper Ireson's Ride" by Charles Seaver, and a song from Miss M. Macomber. A pledge was circulated, and obtained many signatures, as was also a petition memorializing the Mayor, Board of Police, and Board of Excise to enforce the Sunday Liquor Law, which was signed by nearly all present.

A call was yesterday issued for a meeting of ladies interested in the advancement of the temperance cause to assemble in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, on Tuesday next, the 7th inst., at 3 P. M., to organize a Women's Central Union. Each pastor in the City is requested to select two members of his congregation to attend the meeting.

Over 100 ministers of various denominations have signed the paper entitled "The Voice of Clergymen against Alcohol," recently issued from the rooms of the National Temperance Society.

Dr. Dio Lewis is expected to visit Rahway, N. J., to-morrow evening, and he will make an effort to organize a praying band to visit the different saloons in the city.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,214,663,150 00
Bonds at five per cent	509,243,450 00
Principal	$1,723,906,600 00
Interest	29,294,940 75
Debt bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of Indebtedness at four per cent	$678,000 00
Navy pension fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Principal	$14,678,000 00
Interest	107,580 00
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$6,852,800 26
Interest	255,075 45
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$382,076,837 50
Certificates of deposit	51,720,000 00
Fractional currency	49,102,660 27
Coin certificates	37,045,000 00
Principal	$519,944,497 77
Unclaimed Interest	19,064 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,265,381,898 03
Interest	29,676,661 04
Total	$2,295,058,559 07
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$86,121,379 26
Currency	$4,526,451 31
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	$51,720,000 00
Total	$142,367,830 57
Debt less Cash in the Treasury.	
April 1, 1874	$2,152,690,728 50
March 2, 1874	2,154,880,066 96*
Increase of debt during past month	$2,189,338 46
Increase of cebt since June 30, 1873	4,872,014 93
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued, and not yet paid	969,352 68
Interest paid by United States	22,386,691 62
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	5,051,367 72
Balance of interest paid by the United Saates	17,335,323 89

THE SEVENTY-FIRST'S ARMORY.

The following letter from the Assistant Counsel to the Corporation has been made public:

LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1874.

Col. Richard Vose, Colonel commanding Seventy-first Infantry:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 18th inst. to the Counsel to the Corporation was duly received. The litigation in reference to the lease of the armory corner Ninth avenue and Twenty-seventh street was commenced in June of last year. A mandamus proceeding was commenced to enforce the payment of certain rent alleged to be due under the lease. Counsel to the Corporation appeared before the court and submitted affidavits showing that the rent was exorbitant. The court thereupon refused to issue a peremptory writ of mandamus requiring the payment of the rent, but allowed an alternative writ to issue directing the Controller to pay the rent, or show cause why it should not be paid. To that writ a return was interposed on behalf of the Controller, setting up that the lease was void for fraud, and the County therefore was not liable for the rent. Since this return to the alternative writ was filed no further proceedings have been had in the case. Yours truly,

GEORGE P. ANDREWS,
Assistant Counsel to the Corporation.

PROF. PROCTOR'S LECTURE ON THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Last evening Prof. Proctor delivered his lecture on the "Coming Transit of Venus," at the Cooper Institute, before a large and attentive audience. His clear and lucid explanations of the methods by which the transit of this planet across the sun's disc would be made useful in determining many important points which are as yet unsettled by astronomers, gave much satisfaction. He explained the different methods of taking the requisite observations as suggested by Halley and Delisle, illustrating them by diagrams. He also referred to the great importance of the exactness of the observations to be made, as upon them depended the estimate of all the dimensions of the planetary system. America, he said, had done more than her share in making preparations for this matter, as so many as seven stations would be occupied by North American observers in the northern regions, besides sending other observers to the southern regions. The path of the coming transit, and the points of view from which it would be observed by the astronomers sent by the several Governments, were shown by the aid of well-drawn maps and plans, and by the stereoptican. He also spoke of the part he had taken while in Europe in urging the necessity for the establishment of stations, and of early preparations being made in expectation of the event, in all of which he was happily successful. The lecture was heard with great attention throughout, and Prof. Proctor was heartily applauded when he closed his remarks.

DISTINGUISHED LITERARY CHARACTERS.

LECTURE BY MR. JAMES T. FIELDS, OF BOSTON, AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

Yesterday evening a lecture was delivered by Mr. James T. Fields, of Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, on "Distinguished Literary Characters," to an appreciative audience, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. He commenced his discourse by showing the effects produced by the various kinds of fiction from the period of the appearance of the *Vicar of Wakefield* and *Pilgrim's Progress*. The early novelist, he did not dwell on further than pointing them out as being so many magicians keeping their wand hanging over their readers, causing them night and day alternately to cry and laugh. He dwelt particularly on the fact that a profligate English monarch and a corrupt court were instrumental in developing fiction, which afterward became a healthy literature. People then liked strange names, silly tales and rude jests—now people are more select, and wish to obtain something that feeds the imagination. At the same time it must be remembered a considerable rage exists for novels little superior to the ribald productions of the time of the Georges in England. Sir Walter Scott was the first he spoke of to any extent. A world without Scott, he said, would not be perfect. He considered his style grand, pure, and impressive; compared him to Thackeray, Dickens, and Shakespeare, and asserted that his head was the clearest, and heart the soundest, in all Scotland. The Waverley novels reflected the splendor of his genius; they are always new, and seemed as acceptable now as when first published, arousing the anxious desire of the lovers of literature to devour them. He said there are three eras in life—admiration, action, and reason; that Scott's writings infused hope and confidence, and were companions that never tired. Maria Edgeworth he described as a sterling writer, who did not imitate, and in speaking of her perseverance he introduced the name of Harriet Beecher Stowe, which elicited applause. She was described as having been in extreme poverty, and surrounded by such difficulties that a famished wolf seemed perpetually at her door. At night she read and wrote, and succeeded in her exertions. Bulwer Lytton was the next, but he unmercifully denounced him as a sower of mischief and poisoner of intellects. Smooth language, he said, concealed a deadly weapon, more destructive not being seen. Although Mr. Fields prefaced his remarks by saying he would tread lightly as possible on new-made graves, and had no doubt some of the audience would take offense, yet he was unsparing in his denunciations. He said if Bulwer Lytton wrote in a moral strain, it resembled a fly walking through a glue-pot, and showed utter contempt for the poor and suffering. Charles Dickens, he said, was diametrically opposite, fond of inculcating everything good and virtuous; he had no superior in recent times, and was indefatigable in his labors, never flinching from work. He termed him the Apostle of Justice and standard-bearer of the poor, and recommended the perusal and study of his works in preference to the filthy literary trash so abundant. This kind of senseless reading, he said, poisoned the mind and diverted the imagination to the most pernicious and abominable customs, being a literature addressed to the nerves and not to the heart. A Frenchman said to Mr. Fields, if he had absolute control of novel-writing in France, it would be possible in a short time to induce men to eat human flesh, and think murder no crime. Another instance of healthy literature was Thackeray, who read everything, and tried to learn from all, but was original in his works. He selected the sweets from Greek, Latin, and other languages, and clothed them in his own style. Another model was Cooper, of whom the lecturer said the English language should cease when Cooper ceases to be read, but regretted the people of America were so slow in appreciating him. The next introduced was a greater favorite—Washington Irving, at the time of whose birth wars and rumors of wars prevailed. He was humorous in his writing, and his Knickerbocker biographies and *Sketch Book* showed the variety and beauty of his descriptive powers. After a slight mention of Miss Evans, Capt. Marryatt, Chas. Lever, Hawthorne, Trollope, and James, he concluded by recommending a moral, instructing, healthy literature, believing that the future will produce men superior to any the world has yet seen.

OBITUARY.

PETER ANDREAS HANSEN, ASTRONOMER.

Peter Andreas Hansen, the German astronomer, whose death is announced by cable, was born in Fondern, Schleswig, on the 8th of December, 1795. In 1825 he became Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory at Seeberg, near Gotha, and held that position until his death. His writings on the perturbation of the moon excited a good deal of attention, as did also his works on other branches of astronomical research.

STRIKE OF COAL MINERS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 1.—The coal miners at Hocking Valley are on a strike, and a party of Columbus Police went to Straitsville to-day to preserve order. The cause of the strike is reported to be as follows: This year the operators wish to weigh the coal, while heretofore they have paid for bank measure in the mine. The miners ask three cents per bushel, or seventy-five cents per ton, and pay for nut coal. The operators desire to keep out nut coal and pay, for the year, three cents.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

Mr. A. M. Palmer has forwarded the sum of $5,000, the amount appropriated by the managers of the Theatrical Charity fund to St. John's Guild, and Mr. Wiswall has acknowledged its receipt.

KILL DANDRUFF, keep the scalp clean and the hair in beautiful condition by the use of the Phalon Hair Invigorator. There is nothing like it. Beware of substitutes. Morse Manufacturing Co., No. 9 Gold st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

To Beautify the Hair,
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Symptoms of Liver Complaint.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, raising of food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back, or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain, and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with diarrhea; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney, and urinary difficulties; dullness, low spirits, and unsociability, and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery for Liver Complaint and its complications are loud in its praise.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.
RUSK, Texas, May 10, 1873.
Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:
DEAR SIR: My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with chronic liver disease. I had one of the best Doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle, and commenced giving it. She then weighed eighty-two pounds, now she weighs 140 pounds, and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your medicines.
WM. MEAZEL.

Get the Genuine Article.—The great popularity of "Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds, or Consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing; the results following its use are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The phosphate of lime possesses a most marvelous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. This medicine is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Sold by R. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

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Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

MARSLAND—CHURCH.—On Monday, 30th March, by Rev. Dr. Colton, at St. Stephen's Church, Wilkesbarre, Penn., GEORGE MARSLAND, M. D., of this City, to LUCINDA, only daughter of the late Addison C. Church, Esq., Magistrate of the County of Luzerne, Penn.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 1, DE WITT C. ARNOLD, in the 33d year of his age.

Relatives and friends, members of Columbian Commandery K. T., and members of the Masonic fraternity are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Alfred P. Arnold, No. 174 East 92d st., on Friday, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock.

ATWATER.—On Sunday, March 29, at Cucamonga, San Barnardino County, Cal., E. REED ATWATER, of this City, aged 36 years.

BENNETT.—On Wednesday afternoon, THOMAS, the only beloved son of Thomas Bennett, aged 6 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 213 Fulton st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—On March 31, Gen. HARVEY BROWN, of the United States Army, in the 78th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family and all officers of the army are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, April 4, at 11 A. M., from St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 10 o'clock boat from New-York to convey friends to the church.

CHANLER.—On Tuesday night, March 31, in this City, of scarlet fever, aged 9 years and 3 months, EMILY ASTOR, daughter of Margaret Astor and John Winthrop Chanler.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Mark's Church, 2d av., at 4 P. M. on Thursday, April 2, without further notice.

DAVISON.—Suddenly, Monday, March 30, in this City, OLIVER DAVISON, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his brother, Darius Davison, No. 11 West 39th st., Thursday, April 2, at 2 P. M.

HOLBROOK.—At Manchester, N. J., on Monday evening, March 30, JONATHAN D. HOLBROOK, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 P. M. Boat leaves Pier No. 8 North River, at 9 A. M. The remains will be interred at Evergreens Cemetery, on Friday morning, upon arrival of boat at 10 A. M.

HUBBS.—On Tuesday, March 31, of heart disease, Dr. WILLIAM N. HUBBS, aged 47 years, 2 months, and 14 days.

The funeral will take place on Friday, 3d April, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 42 Willow st., Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

JENKINS.—On Wednesday, April 1, ANN E., wife of James C. Jenkins.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 133 East 63d st., on Friday afternoon, April 3, at 3 o'clock.

LYNDE.—On the evening of March 29, in Everett, Mass., SETH S. LYNDE, in his 75th year.

MOTT.—WALTER FERDINAND, son of Walter H. and Isabella V. Mott, aged 11 months and 24 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, No. 243 Nostrand av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MATHER.—On Monday, March 30, CORNELIA HEYER, wife of Frederic G. Mather, and daughter of John N. Olcott, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 111 West 13th st., on Thursday, April 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ODELL.—In Harlem, on Monday, March 30, 1874, BERTIE, only child of Gaylord A. and Nellie B. Odell, aged 6 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 47 West 128th st., on Thursday at 1 o'clock. Trains leave Forty-second Street Depot at 12:05.

☞ Bridgeport papers please copy.

PEARSALL.—On Thursday, March 26, 1874, at his residence, No. 101 East 71st st., of pneumonia, JOHN PEARSALL, aged 71 years, late of the firm of J. & T. Pearsall.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice on Thursday, April 2, 1874, at 12 M., at the Thirty-fourth Street M. E. Church, between 7th and 8th avs.

ROGERS.—On the 1st inst., at No. 221 Quincy st., Brooklyn, MATILDA L. ROGERS, wife of Clinton B. Rogers, and daughter of Robert Francis.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SINCLAIR.—At his residence, No. 163 Henry st., in this City, on the 1st inst., JAMES SINCLAIR, in his 54th year.

Relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Neptune Lodge No. 317, F. and A. M.; of Gramercy Lodge No. 537, F. and A. M.; of Harmony Division No. 5, S. of T., and the Custom-house Officers' Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Forsyth Street M. E. Church, (near Division,) on Friday, 3d inst., at 2 P. M.

SANGER.—At Orange, N. J., Tuesday, March 31, of pneumonia, IRENE SANGER, daughter of the late Zedekiah Sanger.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from Christ Church, Orange, Thursday, April 2, at 1 o'clock. A Morris and Essex train leaves Barclay street 11:20, returning at 2:30. Carriages will be in waiting at the Brick Church Station.

THOMPSON.—On Wednesday morning, April 1, 1874, ANNE E., wife of Robert Thompson, Jr., aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, with those of her son-in-law, John H. Seal, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 361 State st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 4, at 2 o'clock.

WATT.—March 29, JAMES S. WATT, infant son of James S. and Emelie Kissam Watt, aged 4 days.

The remains will be interred in the Evergreen Cemetery.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
The Fourth Volume of
CURTIUS' HISTORY OF GREECE.
Translated by ADOLPHUS WILLIAM WARD, M. A.,
Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.
Vol. VI.—Comprising Books VI. and VII.
1 vol., crown 8vo, cloth, $2 50.

Curtius' HISTORY OF GREECE deserves to rank in every respect as one of the masterpieces of historical literature. Avoiding the minute details which overburden other similar works, it groups together in a very picturesque manner all the important events in the history of this kingdom, which has exercised such a wonderful influence upon the world's civilization. The narrative of Prof. Curtius' work is flowing and animated, and the generalizations, although bold, are philosophical and sound.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ART NOTICE.

An extraordinary collection of paintings, very many of which just received from Europe, and never before seen in this country. Among others, the following artists are represented:

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Bierstadt,	Brevoort,	J. F. Cole,
Heade,	Young,	W. T. Richards,
Cropsey,	Van Elten,	James M. Hart,
Bricher,	J. D. Smillie,	E. Moran,
Lambdin,	Kensett,	Silva,
Casilear,	Sonntag,	Mrs. Murray.

FOREIGN.

Daubigny,	Roybet,	Boulanger,
Jules Dupre,	Trayer,	Richter,
J. W. Preyer,	Sans,	Otto Weber,
Tony Faivre,	Capraseji,	Coutourier,
Beranger,	Seratrice,	Troyon,
Chavet,	Corot,	Castan,
Zamacois	Herzog,	Chaplin,
Goupil,	Innocenti,	Coomans,
Bertrand,	Rota,	Rebouet,
Jiminez,	Chartres,	Richomma,
Bakalowicz,	Siegert,	Alvarez,
Verboeckhoven,	B. C. Koekkoek,	Guillemin,
Vibert,	Salentin,	Paulsen,
Carrier Belleuse,	Van Marcke,	Carnavalli,
Neuhuys,	Van Schendel,	Lambron,
Perrault,	Levy,	Houillant,
Boucherville,	Brillouin,	Indoni,
Schreyer,	De Nittis,	Spiridon,
Escosura,	De Jonghe,	Toeschi,
Compte,	Castiglione,	Tortez,
H. Ten Kate,	Pittara,	Bonifazj,
Cecile Ferrare,	Tissot,	Seignac,
Faustini,		

and more than one hundred others.

The whole on exhibition free at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.
The MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

WAUKESHA, WIS., MARCH 5, 1874.—DEAR SIR: It is with great pleasure that I address you this note, expressive of my opinion of the BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER. My opinion has not been formed hastily, but from close observation of its effects in various forms of disease, among which is one from which I have suffered much for more than two years up to last Autumn, at which time, after a very brief use of the Water, both internally and externally, I found myself cured of a very obstinate scrofulous affection of one of my limbs. Its curative power in the various forms of disease of the kidneys, bladder, and contiguous organs is too well known to require any praise from me now, but for many other forms of diseases its reputation may not be fully established. You will allow me to say, however, that I know of no medical agent that has such power for good over all the secretory organs of the system, especially including the liver, skin, and urinary organs, and it must, therefore, necessarily prove a great remedial agent in removing a vast amount of diseases to which the whole human family is heir. I feel it, in my declining years of life, to be one of the greatest temporal blessings to be able to live in close proximity to its healing waters. Very respectfully, A. KENDRICK, M. D. Depot and offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlets, with full particulars, by A. HAWLEY HEATH, M. D., free.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1874, will close at this office, as follows: On Tuesday at 12:30 P. M.; on Wednesday at 12:30 P. M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 4 A. M. and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE IMPERIAL GUARD, AN INDEPENDENT military organization now forming, invite young men of respectability to become members. A circular will be sent on application. Address IMPERIAL GUARD, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF the Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary, will be held at the Union League Theatre, on THURSDAY, April 2, at 8 o'clock. Hon. George B. Loring will speak. The public are cordially invited to attend.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held at Republican Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, April 2, at 8 o'clock.
GEORGE BLISS, President.
KNOX McAFEE, Secretary.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Flour dull and lower at $3 75 @$4 25 for Superfine Winter; $4 50@$5 for Extra do.; $5@$5 50 for Double Extra do. Wheat dull and drooping; only small samples lots sold. Corn firm and in fair demand at 63c.@63½c. for No. 2 Mixed at East side in elevator; 62½c. for Regular. Oats slow at 50c.@51c. for No. 2 in elevator. Barley dull; small business; sales of prime to choice Minnesota at $1 60@$1 70. Rye slow at 98c.@98c. Whisky steady at 92c. Pork higher at $15 65 up country; $16@$16 25 here. Dry-salted Meats nominally firm; nothing doing. Bacon firm at 7c. for Shoulders; 8¼c.@9¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅝c. for Clear Sides. Lard steady at 9c. Live Hogs weak at $4 75@$5 for light; $5@$5 25 for medium; $5 30@$5 60 for heavy. Cattle firm and better at $4 50@$5 25 for good to prime Beeves; $5 50@$6 50 for choice to extra. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, and 1,200 Hogs.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Flour firm, and in fair demand, at unchanged prices. Wheat in fair demand and lower at $1 23 for No. 1 Spring; $1 19⅛ for No. 2 do., spot or April; $1 24⅛, May; No. 3 do., $1 17. Corn steady at 61⅝c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot and April; 64⅝c., May; New No. 2 Mixed, 59⅝c.@60c.; New Rejected, 58¼c. Oats steady at 42½c. for No. 2, spot; 46½c., May. Rye steady at 91c.@92c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged at $1 50@1 55 for No. 2 Spring; $1 36 for No. 3 do. Pork active and higher at $15 50, spot or April; $15 75, May. Lard steady at $9 17½, cash; $9 35 May. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged at 5⅝c. for Shoulders; $8 15 for Short Rib Middles, loose, spot; $8 35@$8 37½, May. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 93c. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 51,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 6,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 1.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 steady at $33. Clover-seed—Good quality in good demand at $9 75@$11; Timothy held at $3; Flax seed in demand at $2 25@$2 30. Flour very dull, and holders anxious to sell; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 38½@$7 25; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $7 50@$8; High Grades, $8 25@$10 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 60; Amber, $1 75; White, $1 78@$1 85. Rye held at 95c.@96c. Corn, better feeling; Yellow, 82c.@83c.; White, 84c. Oats dull and weak; White, 64c.@65c.; Mixed, 60c.@62c. Coffee held firmly; Rio, 19c.@23c.; Laguayra, 24½c.; Java, 28c., all gold. Sugar and Molasses, nothing doing. Petroleum steady; Crude, 11½c.; Refined, 15½c. Whisky dull at 97c.@97½c. for Western, in iron.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 1.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,800 bbls.; Wheat, 16,750 bushels; Corn 44,394 bushels; Oats, 41,300 bushels; Peas, 400 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 16,400 bushels; Corn, 28,400 bushels; Oats, 34,300 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 25@$8 25; White, $8 75@$9 50. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 50; do. No. 2, $1 40; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 38; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White Winter, $1 60@$1 75. Corn scarce; no old in the market; sales of 3,200 bushels new, on the track, at 78c. Oats steady; No. 2 Western held at 53c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 70@$1 80; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 90@$2. Other articles unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—Flour quiet, but firm, at $5 70@$6 25 for extra Spring. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 29 for No. 1; $1 23 for No. 2; May, $1 26⅝; June, $1 27. Oats steady at 44c. for No. 2, fresh. Corn quiet and weak at 61½c. for No. 2 Mixed; May, 64½c. Rye steady at 88½c. for No. 1, fresh. Barley quiet and unchanged at $1 40 for No. 3 Spring, fresh. Pork sold at $15 50. Hams, in pickle, 9½c.@10½c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders firm at 5¾c., loose; boxed Middles, 8¼c.@8¾c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, and 41,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, and 20,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 1.—Flour very dull, heavy, and nominally unchanged. Wheat quiet, steady, and unchanged. Corn steady for Southern; White Southern, 83c.@84c., cash; 81c.@82c. March; Western Mixed; sales at 82½c.@83c.; closed at 82½c. Oats dull; Southern, 60c.@65c.; Western, 60c.@63c. Rye dull at 85c.@88c. Hay very dull. Provisions—Strong, active, and unchanged. Western Butter in good demand at a decline; Choice Northwest tub, 38c.; New ditto, 40c.@41c.; Common to Fine Rolls, 30c.@37c. Coffee nominal; good to prime Rio in Cargoes, 22c.@23½c. Whisky dull at 96c.@97c.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Wheat very dull at $1 40. Corn dull; Mixed, 64c.@67c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 50c.@57c. Rye dull at $1 04. Barley dull; No. 2 Spring, $1 65. Butter steady. Pork quiet; sales at $16. Lard firm; Steam, 9¼c.; Kettle, 9⅜c.@9½c. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 6c., spot; 6½c., buyer May; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8½c.; all loose. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9⅜c.@9½c. Whisky firm and 1c. higher at 92c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 1.—Flour steady; sales of 1,400 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales of two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 56; prime White Canada held at $1 80. Corn quiet; sales of car lots at 80c. Barley inactive. Corn-meal, $1 65 for Belted, $1 60 for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $28, ₩ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c.

TOLEDO, April 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 62½; Extra White Michigan, $1 63½; Amber Michigan, $1 46½, spot; $1 46½, April; $1 50½, May; $1 53¾, June; No. 2 Red, $1 43½. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged at 48½c. for No. 2. Clover-seeds, $5 90. Receipts—15,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—22,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork easier at $16. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8⅝c., loose. Bacon—Shoulders, $7; Clear Rib Sides, $9 20; Clear Sides, $9 50, packed. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@12½c. Lard—Tierce, 9⅝c.; keg, 10½c. Whisky sold at 91c.

CLEVELAND, April 1.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Red, $1 56; No. 2, $1 46. Corn steady; old, mixed, 71c.@72c.; new, 70c.@71c. Oats quiet; No. 1 State, 51c.; No. 2, 48c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 1, 1874.

There was no trade in Beef Cattle yesterday for lack of offerings. To-day's receipts were 175 cars, or 2,760 head, all at Harsimus Cove, except 1 car-load. The quality of the offerings was averagely fair, with a few car-loads of strictly prime Steers and a number of cars of inferior and common mixed lots. There were plenty of buyers in the market-place, and the weather was as favorable as could be desired, but in pushing forward the shipments to anticipate the extra demand for Beef looked for after the end of the Lenten Fast, and to supply the Hebrew slaughterers in advance of the Passover season—which begins at sundown of to-day and terminates on the 9th inst. at sundown—the market has been temporarily over-supplied, and with concessions equal to ¼c. ₩ lb. Not more than one-half of the receipts could be sold. The transactions include poor to prime native Steers at 10c.@12½c. ₩ lb., to dress 56 to 58 lbs. to the gross cwt., with two car-loads of extra Illinois Steers sold at 13c., to dress 59 lbs.

Receipts of Veal Calves yesterday and to-day number 508 head, mostly State Calves of poor to prime quality. The demand was not strong, and the market was a shade easier at 7½c.@10½c. ₩ lb., with a few of the best sold at 11c., and what are termed "bobs" at 6c.@7c.

Arrivals of Sheep and Lambs yesterday and to-day were 14 cars, or 2,310 head—nine cars at Forty-eighth street and five cars at Jersey City. Prices are too high for an active trade, as the slaughterers have no margin for profit; but sellers firmly hold for full prices, and the market remains firm at 7¼c.@9¼c. ₩ lb. for common to extra lots. About 40 Spring Lambs were sold at $7@$10 ₩ head, including 28 at $8 50 each. Seventy-two cars, or 9,945 Hogs, were received during the last two days, all consigned direct to slaughterers, except one carload, which had not been sold before "Change to-day. Live Hogs may be nominally quoted at 5¾c.@6c. ₩ lb. Our slaughterers are paying $5 15@$5 40 ₩ 100 lbs. in Chicago, and the cost of transportation, shrinkage, and handling is at least 75c. ₩ 100 lbs. Dressed Hogs were a shade firmer to-day than yesterday, with a fair demand at 7½c. ₩ lb. for all weights offered.

SALES.

F. Samuels sold, for Morris & Co., 116 Illinois Steers, 6¼ cwt., at 11¼c. ₩ lb., to dress 57 lbs. to the gross cwt. W. E. Dudley sold, for same owners, 199 mixed Chicago Cattle, 5½ and 6¾ cwt., at 10c.@11¾c. ₩ lb., to dress 56 lbs. George Toffey sold, for same, 82 native Steers, 6 cwt., at 10½c., and 33 do., 6¼ cwt., at 10¾c. Chas. Kahn sold for self and Baker, 32 coarse oxy-like Missouri Cattle, 7 cwt., at 10½c.@11¼c. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for J. Mulhall 328 Missouri Cattle, 6½ to 7¼ cwt., at 10½c.@11½c. ₩ lb. W. Siegel, for self and Moses, 94 Illinois Steers, 7¼ cwt., at 11¼c.@12½c. H. Meyers, on his own account, 205 Illinois Steers, 6¼ to 8 cwt., at 11¼c.@12¼c. Coney & McPherson had 203 Illinois Steers, strong 7½ cwt., with about one-half sold at 11c.@13c. ₩ lb., including 30 of the best at 13c., to dress 59 lbs.

Hume & Elliott sold 147 State Sheep, 95 lbs. average, at 9¼c. ₩ lb., and 129 do., 81 lbs., at 8¼c. A. M. Fuller sold 157 Missouri Sheep, 85 lbs., at 8c. Barney Kelley sold 158 coarse Illinois Sheep, 90 lbs., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 1.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including one car reported to arrive, 1,020 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,154 head, or 362 cars, against 235 cars for the same time last week; market lively at last week's prices, excepting for common, which rate ⅛c.@¼c. off; the bulk of stock is common and stockers; country dealers are largest purchasers; attendance large; about 1,800 head disposed of; sales of 750 Illinois Steers, ranging from 985 to 1,444 lbs., at $5 12½@$5 60; 235 Iowa Steers, ranging from 1,042 to 1,436 lbs., at $5 70@$6 70; 150 Michigan Steers, ranging from 842 to 1,305 lbs., at $4 75@$5 62½; 48 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,290 to 1,442 lbs., at $5 87½@$6 62½; 99 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,020 to 1,044 lbs., at $5@$5 40; 150 Canada Stockers and Steers, ranging from 810 to 1,455 lbs., at $4 37½@$5 75; 28 State Steers and Oxen, averaging 1,150 lbs., at $6 12½; 95 Texas Steers, ranging from 1,198 to 1,263 lbs., at $6; 63 Missouri Steers, averaging 1,139 lbs., at $6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 5,000, against 4,800 for the same time last week; market active; yesterday's decline recovered; Western Sheep and Lambs, $7@$8; no Canada in market; sales of 900 Michigan Sheep, ranging from 76 to 104 lbs., at $7@$7 50; 89 Ohio Sheep, averaging 92 lbs., at $6 50; 74 Iowa Sheep, averaging 96 lbs., at $7 12½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 13,700 head, against 10,000 for the same time last week; market almost at a dead-lock; buyers holding off; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 50; heavy Hogs, $5 75@$5 90.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, April 1, the following sales were consummated by the auctioneers respectively named.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at public auction, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, 22 by 50, with lot 80 feet, No. 14 East Twenty-eighth street, south side, between Fifth and Madison avenues; sold for $26,500 to M. W. Cooper. Also, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 17.11 by 40, with lot 100.11 feet deep, on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 520 feet west of Third avenue; sold for $8,800 to W. H. Ames, plaintiff in the legal action.

By R. V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, the three-story brick and frame house, with lot 20 by 100.8, No. 169 East Eighty-seventh street, north side, 200 feet west of Third avenue; sold for $5,025 cash, to J. G. & Wm. Feldmann.

By Thomas Wilson, under the direction of Robert Gibson, assignee in bankruptcy, the three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 16.7 by 100.5, No. 211 East Sixty-second street; sold for $200, over and above incumbrances of $13,000; total, $13,200; purchaser, N. H. Salisbury.

The remaining auctions of the day noticed were disposed of as follows: Public auction sale by Messrs. Bleecker & Co. of the house and lot No. 138 West Twenty-seventh street, property knocked down at $14,600, but not sold; legal sale by R. V. Harnett of a house and lot on West Twenty-fourth street, east of Tenth avenue, adjourned to the 6th inst.; Receiver's sale by D. M. Seaman of five lots on Tenth avenue, south of One Hundred and Thirty-second street, adjourned to the 15th inst., and foreclosure sale by A. H. Muller & Son of the property No. 12 Wall street, adjourned to the 16th inst.

W. N. Griswold, No. 744 Broadway, reports having sold at private contract the house and lot No. 202 West Forty-third street for $18,000, and the house and lot No. 526 Seventh avenue for $22,000.

J. M. Gibson reports having sold at auction in Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, a plot of ground 75 by 125, with two-story attic and basement brick house, carriage-house, stable, &c., thereon, located on Grove street, south-west corner of Pavonia avenue, in the city named, for $34,000; purchaser, John E. Fry.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions noticed for to-day are numerous, and many of them are of real interest. The sales to occur are as follows:

By Allen, Dooley & Henriques, public auction sale of the following very choice unimproved up-town property: One lot, 27.2 by 100, on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of Seventy-seventh street; one lot, 25 by 100, on Madison avenue, east side, 78.8 feet south of Seventy-fifth street; one lot, 25.2 by 80, on Fourth avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and First street; one lot, 25 by 80, on Fourth avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Fourth street; three lots, together in size 75.8 by 100, on Seventh avenue, west side, 35.2 feet north of One Hundred and Eleventh street, and one lot 20 by 102.2 on Two Hundred and Seventy-seventh street, south side, 100 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also, partition sale of the two two-story brick and frame stores, with lots, each 25.2½ by 99, Nos. 797 and 799 Third avenue, north-east corner of Forty-ninth street, and a three-story and basement brick house, 22 by 35, with lot 50.5 feet deep, on East Forty-ninth street, north side, 62 feet east of Third avenue, in rear of above. Also, similar sale of the following property: Premises No. 206 East Thirty-eighth street, embracing a lot 21 by 84, with a three-story brick store and tenement, 21 by 38, upon the front thereof, and a four-story brick house 21 by 20 in rear; one three-story and basement frame house 18.3 by 40, with lot about 101 feet deep, No. 210 East Thirty-eighth street, and one one-and-a-half story brick-front house, 22 by 30, with lot 25 by ——, (irregular,) No. 221 East Forty-first street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of a house, with lot 25 by 118.7 by 25.5 by 123.6, on East Forty-first street, north side, 130 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court sale of the three-story brick building, with plot of ground 40.4 by 4.4 by 40.10 by 6.8, Nos. 73 and 75 Wall street, south-west corner of Pearl street. Also, the premises No. 15 Cherry street, south side, east of Dover street, embracing a lot 25 by 73 by 24 by 65.6, with improvements. Also, public auction sale of the premises No. 216 Sixteenth street, Brooklyn, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, comprising a lot 22 by 100, with two two-story frame houses thereon, front and rear, respectively.

By Hugh N. Camp, public auction sale of two lots, each 25.2 by 100, on Tenth avenue, east side, 25.2 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the four-story brown-stone-front house, 20 by 50, with lease of lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 26 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 375 feet west of Fifth avenue; lease from Columbia College, dated Nov. 1, 1866, for nineteen years and eight months, with three renewals of twenty-one years each; ground rent, $320 per annum.

By Joseph McGuire, executor's sale of the two three-story and basement French-roof, brown-stone-front houses, each 20 by 50, with lots 100 feet deep, Nos. 110 and 112 East Seventieth street, south side, 125 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., mortgage sale of two three-story double frame buildings, with plat of three lots, located on Third avenue, south-east corner of Spring street, between One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh streets, known as the "Shippler estate."

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of a house with lot 25 by 120, on West Fourteenth street, north side, 350 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also, executor's sale of seven lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 100 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By E. Lawrence, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a building, with lot 15 by 51.10, on John street, south side, 22 feet from Nassau street.

By B. P. Fairchild, John H. Wilson, auctioneer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of two lots in the block bounded by Tenth and Eleventh avenues, One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets.

By Quimby & Bissell, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house, with lot 16.6 by 98.9, on West Twenty-seventh street, south side, 323.6 feet east of Ninth avenue. Also, at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Sheriff's sale of the two three-story brick houses, each 20.10 by 36, with lots 75 feet deep, Nos. 31 and 33 Greene avenue, Brooklyn.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executrix's sale of five handsome houses, with plots of land, located at Edgewater, Staten Island, and situated in Fiedler Park, on the Richmond turnpike, in close proximity to the ferry-landing at Tompkinsville, and within thirty minutes' distance from New-York.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 14 East 28th st., s. s., 228 ft. e. of 5th av., lot 22x80, house 50 ft. deep	$26,500
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 111th st., n. s., 520 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 17.11x100.11	8,800

By R. V. Harnett.

1 three-story brick and frame house and lot, No. 169 East 87th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d av., lot 20x100.8½	$5,025

By Thos. Wilson.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 211 East 62d st., lot 18.7x100.5	$13,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 31.

No. 1 Extra place, w. s., 18.4x59x12.2x59, 31-33 part	$4,697
Same property	308
Frederick st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Jacob st., thence w. 175 ft. to Arthur st., thence s. to Jacob st., thence e. 175 ft., thence n. 100 ft. to beginning; Arthur st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Jacob st., thence n. 175 ft. to Bayard st., thence e. 87.6 ft., thence s. 175 ft., thence w. 87.6 ft. to beginning	8,500
Henry st., s. s., 143.3 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24x½ block	2,500
Jane st., n. e. corner Clinton av., 100x100; West Farms	4,000
1st st., e. s., 74.2 ft. s. of Clinton av., 25x100	300
1st st., e. s., 172.2 ft. s. of Clinton av., 50x100;	
1st st., e. s., 99.2 ft. s. of Clinton av., 25x100	900
2d st., n. s., 161.10 ft. w. of 2d av., 18.2x68.8	12,750
No. 705 4th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Lewis st., thence n. 24.2 ft., thence w. 24.4 ft., thence n. 47.9 ft., thence w. 26 ft., thence s. 50.9 ft., thence e. to centre of party wall; thence s. 21.2 ft., thence e. 15 ft. to beginning	3,500
22d st., No. 166, s. s., 69 ft. e. of 7th av., 18.6x85.6	20,500
23d st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x98.9	30,500
31st st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x96.9, ½ part	15,000
31st st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x96.9, ½ part	15,000
42d st., s. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d av., thence s. 98.9 ft., thence w. 12 ft., thence diagonally n. w. 14.4 ft., thence n. 94 ft., thence e. 25 ft. to beginning	15,000
47th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.4	5,500
Same property, ½ part	5,500
48th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th av., thence w. 75 ft., thence n. 71.5 ft., thence s. e. 26 ft., thence n. 31 ft., thence e. 50 ft., thence s. to beginning	11,500
50th st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100.5	50,000
52d st., s. s., 332 ft. e. of 2d av., 21.6x100.5	17,000
52d st., n. s., 305 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x100.5	6,000
57th st., s. s., 59 ft. e. of 8th av., thence e. 182 ft. to Broadway as widened, thence s. e. along Broadway 30.7 ft., thence westerly 7.9 ft., thence n. w. in a diagonal line 151 ft. to a point 9.3 ft. s. of 57th st., thence n. w. 37 ft. to place of beginning, taxes and	10,000
84th st., n. s., 325.4 ft. w. of 2d av., 20.4x102.2	2,800
114th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th av., 100x100.11; 113th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th av., 100x100.11	36,000
119th st., n. s., 32.3 ft. e. of Avenue A, 75x½ block	13,000
124th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x100.11	18,000
125th st., n. s., 238.4 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x99.11	7,000
New av., between 8th and 9th avs., n. w. corner 109th st., 100.11x99.6	24,000
Railroad av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Fletcher st., 50x100	800
Willard av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 20th st., 50x100, Twenty-fourth Ward	550
Washington av., e. s., 298 ft. n. of Quarry road, 25x100	666
1st av., w. s., 74.1 ft. s. of 32d st., 20.7x100.5	9,250
4th av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of 132d st., 20x75; 4th av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of 132d st., 19.11x75	34,000
6th av., n. e. corner 115th st., 25.7x100	6,500

LEASES RECORDED.

4th av., No. 253, 5 years, per year	$2,500
Fulton st., No. 149, 2 years, per year	1,500
65th st., East, No. 146, 3 years, per year	1,500
10th av., No. 193, 3 years, per year	1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

RIGHT OUT OF 5TH AV. ENTRANCE into Central Park, on 60th st.—Elegant new hard-wood-finished superb four-story high-stoop admirably-proportioned brown-stone dwelling, 20x65, lot 100 feet. For sale reasonably.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, OR TO RENT furnished, to close an estate.—The three-story and attic high-stoop brown-stone house, about 20x56x98.9, No. 153 West 23d st. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or,
JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 69 West 23d st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID THREE-STORY medium-size brown-stone house on 56th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.; finished in hard wood; in perfect order; price low.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 675, NEAR 53D ST., OPPOSITE St. Thomas' Church.—Superb full-size high-stoop stone dwelling "for immediate and absolute sale," by order of the Trustee. A bargain!!! Permits, &c., from
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

J. E. LEAYCRAFT,
REAL ESTATE, NO. 668 8TH AV.,
Selling, Renting, and Collecting carefully attended to. Entire charge taken of property; reference given.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE THREE-story and attic high-stoop brick house in 12th st., just west of 6th av., lot 25x103.3; neighborhood unexceptionable. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$29,000.—IF YOU WANT THE BEST built house and the finest location on this island for the price there is one only left of those built by Luyster, in West 57th st.; size four-story, 16.8x55x100; the finish of this house is equal to any of the $50,000 houses; any one who doubts the assertion can take an expert to examine it.
RIKER & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

FOR SALE—NO. 8 WEST 36TH ST., A BEAUTIful well-built four-story brown-stone house, just west of 5th av.; it is 16.8 by 65, modern arrangements, frescoed, thoroughly overhauled and in perfect order throughout. Will be sold with the expensive mirrors, gas-fixtures and cornices.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 55 PARK-av., between 37th and 38th sts.; brown-stone, high stoop, hard-wood finish; all the modern improvements; sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For permits and price, inquire of
R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE OR TO Rent.—No. 768 Broadway, near A. T. Stewart's upper store. Lot 23x100. Snug Harbor lease, twenty-one years to run. Possession. Price asked, $60,000. Half may remain on bond and mortgage.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN STUYVESANT SQUARE, A LARGE, handsome residence.
Terms easy.
Persons wishing to purchase can learn the terms and all particulars by directing a line to L. P., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

NORTH NEW-YORK.—HANDSOME TWO-story cottage in most desirable street, North New-York, 141st st., third house east from Alexander av., will be sold at a bargain; occupied by W. T. Wallace; lot, 37.6x100 feet. Address W. H., Box No. 66 Post Office.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 18x63, lot 100 5-12, No. 220 West 46th st., between Broadway and 8th av., just completed, in perfect order for immediate occupancy; cabinet finish in parlor and dining-room. Inquire of W. H. GEDNEY, Builder, No. 143 West 40th st.

FOR SALE.

The first-class four-story brown-stone house No. 220 West 58th st., close to and in plain view of Central Park. Inquire on the premises.

MUST BE SOLD—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY medium-size brown-stone house on 45th st., near 5th av., in perfect order.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.—TAKE YOUR CHOICE; first-class brown-stone, 18 rooms, superior-built tenement; rent, $3,215; finely located; lots above park. Address Owner, No. 207 West 38th st.

THREE NEW BROWN-STONE DWELLINGS, near Central Park; hard-wood finish, at a bargain if sold within a few days.
WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN ENGLISH-basement house, not less than 16.8, between 16th and 42d sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address S. S., Box No. 723 Post Office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES NOS. 203 AND 207 West 45th st.; price, $21,000; also, No. 247 West 44th st.; price, $15,500. Inquire on premises.

NO. 35 WEST 48TH ST.—THIS FIRST-CLASS high-stoop brown-stone house for sale, (College lease;) inquire on premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES.—TWO FIRST-CLASS houses, three story, basement, and subcellar; Philadelphia brick front, brown-stone basement and trimmings, with all the modern improvements; will sell cheap; call and examine; terms easy. Inquire on premises, Bergen st., near Bond, of JOHN MONAS, owner, No. 187 Bergen st.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE Chas. Cooper, on Bushwick av. Boulevard, Brooklyn, between Duryea and Wierfield sts., with four or eight lots; house contains modern conveniences; will be sold cheap to close the estate. Apply to JOHN A. LEWIS, Executor, No. 207 South st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, NO. 116 INdia st., Greenepoint, between Franklin and Union avs. A nice little house for one family; eight rooms; lot 25x100; $4,000 cash, or one-fourth on mortgage, three years. Apply to J. A. LUCAS, No. 300 Mulberry st., (Police Telegraph,) New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Rich Farming Lands!

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP BY THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The Best Investment! No Fluctuations! Always Improving in Value!

The wealth of the country is made by the advance in real estate.

NOW IS THE TIME!
MILLIONS OF ACRES

of the finest lands on the continent, in Eastern Nebraska, now for sale, many of them never before in market, at prices that defy competition. Five and ten years' credit given, with interest at six per cent. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company taken at par for lands. Full particulars given; new Guide, with new Maps, mailed free.

THE PIONEER,

a handsome illustrated paper, containing the Homestead law, sent free to all parts of the world. Address
O. F. DAVIS.
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.
OMAHA, NEB.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWENTY-EIGHT miles (one hour and ten minutes) from New-York, a charming country-seat, modern house, gardener's cottage, a large barn and poultry-house, with about twenty acres of land; the place has no superior on the river for beauty of situation, perfect health, pure water, and is entirely free from chills and fever; fruits in great variety in full bearing; lawn shaded by evergreens and elms, large garden stocked with small fruits, grapes, &c.; protected from the north winds by a wooded hill-side, with graded paths to the summit, where the view of mountain and river is unequaled in extent and beauty by any private place on the Hudson. Large photographs can be seen at Homer Morgan's. For further information apply to W. R. DEAN, Nyack, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

$200 CASH AND BALANCE IN THREE years, for the most desirable building lots in the charming village of Flushing; ten churches; excellent public and private schools, academies and seminaries; public library, streets sewered, sidewalks paved, lighted with gas, and water in pipes now being introduced; population 8,000; only twenty-two minutes from 34th st., New York, and forty-five minutes from City Hall by James Slip Ferry; shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks and graded streets, without extra charge to purchasers. Persons of moderate means may pay by $10 monthly installments. Free excursions daily at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., from store, No. 439 3d av. Maps free; ladies shown every courtesy. Call upon or address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Real Estate Headquarters, No. 439 3d av., New York, (office opposite Main Street Depot, Flushing.)

NO BETTER PLACE THAN

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent Union Land Co., 8 Broad st., Room 11; R. J. Love, 248 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, 286 Greenwich st.

TWELVE DWELLINGS AT GARDEN CITY, eighteen miles distant, on Central Railroad of Long Island; rents from $150 to $800; early and late trains and cheap commutation. Also, five brick stores, with dwellings attached. Apply to A. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers sts., from 12 to 3 P. M., or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

AT MONTROSE STATION, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., sixteen trains each way daily.—For sale or to rent, a very attractive cottage with eight rooms and all modern conveniences of gas, water, bath-room, &c.; only five minutes' walk from station; no nuisances of any kind; neighborhood unexceptionable; fine lawn and shade trees; rent, $1,000 per annum. Can be seen by applying to Capt. CLARKE, whose residence will be pointed out by the station-master, or HENRY A. PAGE, No. 64 White st., City.

AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., ON OTSEGO LAKE, scene of Cooper's "Leatherstocking" tales, (four hours west of Albany,) an elegant mansion, with lake front; picturesque sites near village on lake and Susquehanna River, at $200 per acre and upward; three fine dwellings, $2,500 to $6,000, and handsome furnished cottage, (convenient for boarding at Cooper House in Summer,) for sale or rent; several much below cost. Descriptions, and of Cooperstown, furnished by H. B. WALKER, Cooperstown.

FOR SALE—OUT OF TOWN, FOR $30,000, A MAGnificently-furnished house on Broad st., Newark, N. J., within three minutes of depot; the house is a two-story French roof, with extension, sixteen rooms, gas, water, and all modern improvements; grounds 42x135. Call on THEODORE CURRAN, Nos. 8 and 9 College place, New-York.

A SPLENDID MODERN-BUILT BRICK house, at Tarrytown, within ten minutes of depot; has all improvements and in complete order; piazzas surrounding the house; unsurpassed views of the river; fine lawn, with abundance of shade-trees and choicest fruit; stable and carriage-house. Possession immediately, and terms to suit. JOHN C. GRAFF, 294 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A splendid grazing farm at Hillsdale, Columbia County, N. Y., 225 acres, beautifully located; adjoins the village and Harlem Railroad Depot; milk trains daily; very low price; one-half on mortgage; first-rate investment. Apply to A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery, New-York.

FOR SALE, AT SAYVILLE, LONG ISLAND.—A farm of 200 acres; one of 150 acres; also, cottage, ten rooms, thirty-three acres; also, plot of forty acres square, eligibly located, adjacent to, and overlooking South Bay, convenient to depot; no trade. Photographs at No. 99 Nassau st., Room No. 14; owner, MANCHESTER W. WELD.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, thirty minutes from Peck slip; very desirable houses, ten and twelve rooms; moderate rents; immediate possession. Apply to J. H. HOPKINS, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at No. 258 Broadway, Room No. 12.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—A WATER POWER WHICH DRIVES a saw mill and fulling mill in the town of Glenville, Schenectady County, N. Y., at High Mill Bridge. Apply to
C. F. HOAG,
Schenectady, N. Y.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished.
I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st.

THE FINEST COUNTRY SEAT IN PASSAIC, to exchange for one or two small houses in the City.
RIKER & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR New-York City Property—A spacious residence, with from one to sixteen acres of land, located on a beautiful rise of ground in the City of Kingston, and affording a charming view of the Catskills; the grounds at a trifling expense, could be very tastefully arranged, and are well stocked with a great variety of choice and productive fruit-trees; it is four hours distant from New-York, and accessible by several lines of steam-boats and cars; as a property for division into building lots it is very valuable. Address or call on M. C. WEEKS, No. 170 William st., New-York, or E. O. WEEKS, Kingston, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, a COMMODIOUS and very ATTACTIVE COTTAGE on Knickerbocker road, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., with STABLE and TWO ACRES of land, less than one mile from depot. Price, $16,500. Rent for the year, $1,500, or for SUMMER MONTHS, $1,000. Apply to
MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Attorneys,
No. 20 Nassau st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty, at Summit, N. J.—Sixty-five minutes from Barclay Street Ferry, a large mansion, situated on an eminence commanding an extended prospect, and five minutes' walk from depot; grounds about eleven acres, and tastefully laid out; lawns, drives, shade and fruit-trees, &c.; good stables and out-houses, including ice-house; house contains twenty-five rooms, including billiard-room and two bath-rooms; hot and cold water, gas-pipes, &c. Apply to the owner, at the office of
EMOTT, HAMMOND & STICKNEY,
No. 20 Nassau st.,
between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A LARGE new dwelling, elegantly finished, with all modern improvements, and about three acres of land, upon Front st., and extending back to Green Brook, about a mile from the station; adjoins the country residence of John Taylor Johnston.

Also a very attractive cottage, with two and one-half acres of land in same vicinity, with an abundance of fine shade and fruit trees, picturesquely situated on both sides of Green Brook. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. If not sold by April 15, the cottage may be rented. Apply to E. MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; commodious, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE at SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND,
In full view of the ocean, and within short distance from railroad station. Very desirable.
Apply to WOOD, BRADY & TODD,
No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE AND CARRIAGE-house on Main st., Westfield, N. J., three minutes from depot; commutation $75 yearly. PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ELEGANT NEW SWISS cottage on Fort Hill, 4th av., New-Brighton. WM. A. CROCKER, No. 150 Broadway, second story, Room No. 2; or PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

A COMFORTABLE HOME AT A LOW PRICE.—For sale, three-story brick house No. 105 Washington st., Newark, N. J.; gas, water, &c.; lot 27x125 feet; has fruit, &c. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
EIGHT VERY VALUABLE LOTS
ON
GRAND BOULEVARD AND SIXTY-NINTH ST.,
AND
TWENTY VALUABLE LOTS ON
10TH AV.,
76TH AND 77TH STS.,
BY ORDER OF R. A. WITTHAUS, ESQ.,

Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described real estate, viz.:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

The four EXTRA-SIZED lots on the south-east corner of Grand Boulevard and 69th st., and also the four full-sized lots on south side of 69th st., in the rear of the Grand Boulevard lots.

10TH AV.

Eight lots, comprising the entire easterly front on 10th av., between 76th and 77th sts.

76TH AND 77TH STS.

Six lots on the north side of 76th st., and 6 lots on the south side of 77th st., in the rear of the 10th av. lots, and near

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED property, being the estate of Hugh Maxwell, deceased.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, April 7, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, basement:

SALE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. JOHN E. PARSONS AND MR. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Executors.

No. 17 BEDFORD STREET—Between West Houston and Downing sts., four-story brick building, recently enlarged and rebuilt. Building about 19x98.1, with rear yard, somewhat irregular, over 37 feet deep.

No. 109 WATER STREET—Near Wall st., lot about 21.1 x84.9, and four-story brick store, over 71 feet deep, with one-story extension. Rented for one year from May 1, 1874, at $4,500 and Croton water rates.

NOS. 25 AND 27 CEDAR STREET, BETWEEN WILLIAM AND PEARL STREETS—Lot 30.10¼ front, 30.5½ rear, by about 57.3 deep, and four-story and attic brick building, 54.4 deep. Rented for one year from May 1, 1874, at $3,000 and water rates.

No. 28 CEDAR STREET, BETWEEN WILLIAM AND PEARL STREETS—Lot 25.11¾ front, 23.9¾ rear, by over 40 feet deep, and four-story and attic brick building, covering lot. Rented from May 1, 1874, for one year at $2,000 and Croton water tax.

No. 2 LIBERTY STREET, NEAR WILLIAM STREET—Lot 30 front, 30.3½ rear, by 76.3 deep, and six-story brick building, 68 feet deep. Rented for two years from May 1, 1874, at $4,250 a year and Croton water rates.

No. 210 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVENUE—Lot about 24x98.9, and two-story brick building. Rented for three years from May 1, 1874, at $750 a year and Croton water tax.

No. 212 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, ADJOINING—Lot about 24x98.9, and one-story brick building. Rented for three years from May 1, 1874, at $750 a year and Croton water tax.

No. 205 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVENUE—Lot about 24.10x98.9, and two-story brick and rear frame building. Rented for three years from May 1, 1874, at $750 a year and Croton water rates.

No. 207 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, ADJOINING—Lot 24x98.9, and two-story brick and rear frame building. Rented for three years from May 1, 1874, at $750 a year and Croton water rent.

NOS. 204 AND 206 EAST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—Lots together 48.4½x98.9, with two-story brick and rear frame buildings. Rented three years from May 1, 1874, at $1,000 a year and Croton water rents.

NOS. 327 AND 329 THIRD AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREETS—Lots together 49.3x97.7, with three-story brick buildings and coal-yard in rear. Leased for three years from May 1, 1874, at $1,200 a year and taxes.

TERMS OF SALE.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Usual executors' deeds will be given.

For book, maps, and full particulars, apply to the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF THE LATE DR. VALENTINE MOTT
Trustees', Executors' & Referees' Sale
SUPREME COURT.

HENRY A. MOTT, as Executor, &c., of VALENTINE MOTT, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 30th April, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: About 190 LOTS OF GROUND on the GRAND BOULEVARD, between 93d and 94th sts., and on the 11th and 12th avs. and Hudson River, on 94th, 95th, and 96th sts., together with all the right, title, and interest which the said Valentine Mott had in his lifetime, and which is now vested in his heirs and devisees to the land under water in front of the bulk-head on the Hudson River.

Also,

The large store and lot No. 25 PARK PLACE, and the store and lot in rear, No. 22 MURRAY ST., between Broadway and Church st.

Also,

A plot of land in Brooklyn, corner of MONTGOMERY and ALBANY AVS. Particulars hereafter. See advertisement. (Signed,) HENRY A. MOTT,
JOHN CHETWOOD,
Executors, &c., of Valentine Mott, deceased, Referees.
JAMES McQUADE, Referee.

By JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

No. 513 EAST 120TH STREET—The commodious, extra well-built and desirable mansion, with greenhouse, stable, and five lots of land, now owned and occupied by Wm. H. Stairn, Esq., situate on the north side of 120th st., 123 feet east of Avenue A, the grand eastern boulevard; the house is 50x38, with addition 22x38; has all the modern improvements, and is in first-class order and condition; stable, 24x38, is built in a substantial manner and upon the latest and best approved principles. This place is easy of access by the Second, Third, and Fourth Avenue cars, or by boats, which make thirty trips each way daily, and by this route thirty minutes from Fulton Ferry. The mansion, greenhouse, stable, and grounds are all in first-class order and condition, and ready for immediate occupancy. Sale peremptory without reserve. For maps, permits, and particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, April 2, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

TENTH AVENUE—Two full lots, on east side, 25.2¾ feet south of 125th st., size 25.2¾x100 feet each.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FORECLOSURE SALE.—DINGEE, PORTER & CO. sell THIS DAY, at the Real Estate Exchange, at 12 o'clock M., that valuable corner property on 3d av. and 166th st., Twenty-third Ward, New-York City.

H. N. CAMP WILL SELL 2D APRIL, ORDER Supreme Court, the well-built four-story brown-stone dwelling No. 26 West 49th st.; Columbia College lease; $320 ground rent.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WALL AND CHERRY STS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 2, 1874, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, the following desirable property in the First and Fourth Wards, viz.:

WALL STREET—Three-story brick building and plot Nos. 73 and 75 Wall st., south-west corner Pearl st., size 40.4 front on Wall st., 40.10 rear, by 6.8 and 4.4 deep.

CHERRY STREET—Premises No. 15 Cherry st., south side, near Dover st., size 25 feet front by 65.6 and 73 feet deep.

N. B.—The above property, which has been adjourned several times, WILL NOW BE POSITIVELY SOLD.
Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

REAL ESTATE OFFICES
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor Place.

TO LET—No. 15 University place, four-story high-stoop brick house, twenty rooms; in perfect order; immediate possession.

TO LET—No. 533 7th av., near 42d st., four-story high-stoop brick house; all modern improvements.

TO LET—No. 202 West 43d st., Broadway, beautiful high-stoop three-story house; in perfect order; parlor carpets, &c., &c.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautiful cottage at Carmansville, 152d st., near Grand Boulevard.

TO LET—First-class, full-width, high-stoop brick house, No. 19 Washington place, to a private family only; immediate possession.

TO LET—No. 27 West 18th st.—Splendid brown-stone four-story house; all improvements; twenty-four rooms, &c.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—No. 415 West 57th st., new brown-stone three-story high-stoop house; all modern improvements; a great bargain.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—The first-class building Nos. 103, 105, 107 Mercer st.; steam power, elevator, &c., &c.; one of the best buildings in the City.

TO LET—Second floor, rear, 25x50, No. 763 Broadway.

TO LET—The corner building No. 42 University place; floors for business and residence.

TO LET—With steam power, non failing, lofts and half lofts in the first-class new building, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Baxter st.

STORES AND DWELLINGS, in lower and upper wards of City, to let and for sale.

STORES AND DWELLINGS WANTED, to supply demand.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for Long Branch property, or
THOMAS W. COOPER,
At Long Branch Depot.

TRUCK GARDENERS.—TO LEASE FAVORAbly at GARDEN CITY, on Central Railroad of Long Island, eighteen miles distant, farms of fifteen to fifty or more acres each, with suitable buildings. Apply to A. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 o'clock, or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE country seat of N. P. Bailey, on Fordham Heights, for the past eight years occupied by Wm. C. Wetmore, Esq. The grounds are extensive, and command beautiful views of the Harlem and North Rivers. A large mansion with all the modern conveniences, including water and gas; gate-house, stable, and carriage-house, green-house and grapery, large garden well stocked with all varieties of fruits. One mile from Fordham Depot on Harlem Railroad, half a mile from King's Bridge Depot on Hudson River Railroad, and half a mile from steam-boat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET, NEAR TARRYtown, on the Hudson.—The house contains twelve rooms, besides bath-room, butler's pantry, large kitchen, and separate laundry, all with hot and cold water; it is completely and very nicely furnished, and in perfect order; there is a large ice-house, (filled,) carriage-house, and a stable, (four stalls) with water in both and perfectly fitted up, a large garden and ample grounds; it is within a mile of the station, from which there are hourly trains to and from the City; the place will be rented low to a good tenant from the 1st of May to 1st of October, or for the year if desired. Apply to No. 114 5th av.

DESIRABLE 14TH ST. PROPERTY, NEAR 6TH AV., TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—The large brown-stone house No. 110 West 14th st., fifth house from 6th av.; lot 25x106.6; immediate possession. Also, the brick house No. 102 West 14th st., one door from 6th av. To a desirable purchaser seventy-five per cent. may remain on mortgage. Apply to H. J. SEAMAN, No. 63 West 14th st., or P. W. ENGS & SONS, No. 131 Front st.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER, TO let or lease, furnished.—A first-class residence, containing seventeen rooms, handsomely frescoed; all modern improvements; carriage-house, stables, ice-house, and nine acres of land in fruit, lawn, and vegetables; about 900 feet from depot and adjoining residences of H. B. Claflin, Chas. L. Anthony, and N. P. Bailey. Inquire of H. W. COATES, No. 80 Cedar st.

A FAMILY IN SEARCH OF A GOOD, COMFORTable home, in one of the finest locations on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, can find an old-fashioned brick house, with ten rooms, in prime order, one and a half blocks from the depot; plenty of shade, good garden, ample grounds, with stable. For sale or to rent; very desirable. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty st.

TO RENT—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, a fully-furnished house, with one acre of ground attached, about five minutes' walk of ferry; gas and water. Also, for sale, a house, with two lots of ground attached, situated on Front terrace, in front of St. Mark's Hotel, New-Brighton. Further particulars at WHITTEMORE & CO.'S, No. 56 Exchange place.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO RENT OR SELL, AT Cornwall Landing, on the Hudson—A large brick store, with dwelling; stable attached; plenty of room for any kind of business; rent $300. Will exchange for real estate or personal property. Address the owner, JAS. EMSLIE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE YEARS, TO A STRICTLY private family—A three-story high-stoop brick house, 22x65x100, in fine order, and excellent neighborhood; furnished, $3,000 a year; unfurnished, with exception of gas-fixtures, shades, carpets, &c., $2,200 per year. For permit apply to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON NORTHERN Railroad of New-Jersey.—Thirty minutes from Chambers st.; four minutes from depot; nine trains daily; frame house, completely furnished; four acres; lawn, fruit, and garden; rent low. Further particulars and photograph, No. 41 Maiden lane.

TO RENT—A HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS OF ground on 152d st., between the Boulevard and Hudson River, to rent at $1,000. Also, several furnished and unfurnished houses in that locality.
Inquire of J. ROMAINE BROWN,
No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—BY OWNER, VALuable property, in Metuchen, N. J., twenty-five miles from New-York; finely located; two good dwellings, and good spot for grocer, tailor, &c. Inquire on premises of
C. L. MERRITT, near station.

TO RENT—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, 17x65x100 feet; handsomely and completely furnished; rent $300 per month; to private family only. Call on premises, No. 25 East 48th st., between 11 and 5 o'clock.

TO LET.—A NEW HOUSE SITUATED NEAR CENtral Park; will let to a private family only, at rate of $275 per month. The house is newly furnished; agents need not apply. Address A., No. 54½ West 32d st., *Times* Up-town Office.

NO. 31 WEST 33D ST.—TO RENT, FOR ONE or more years, four-story house, 25x60, with extension.
Apply to H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

ASTORIA.—TO LET, A PRETTY, COMPLETELY-furnished cottage in Remsen st., for one year or longer, containing nine rooms; situated very desirably; rent moderate; possession April 1, if required. Address A. M. G., Box No. 77 Post Office, Astoria, Long Island.

TO LET—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILROAD, half mile west of depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

TO LET—NO. 26 3D ST., NEAR 2D AV., LOWER part, two parlors, one or both basements, with or without rooms on third floor; improvements; rent low. Apply to J. A. LUCAS, No. 300 Mulberry st., (Police Telegraph.)

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, UPPER PART of a brown-stone front house on West 46th st.; seven rooms, besides laundry and bath; owner occupies the balance of house. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO RENT—IMPROVED FLATS, EIGHT TO ELEVEN rooms; rent, $500 to $900; lower part brown-stone private house; three-story and basement house, with carpets, in first-class location; all five minutes of Park. Apply to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d av.

GLENWOOD, ON THE HUDSON.—TO LET, for the Summer or year, a furnished cottage, thirteen rooms, gas, bath; shaded grounds, splendid view; good stable; five minutes from depot. Address G. W., Box No. 41 Yonkers Post Office.

TO RENT, MODERATE.—LARGE BROWN-STONE four-story house, No. 425 West 21st st., opposite college grounds, West 9th av.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 25 Park place.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY DWELLing to private family, at No. 328 East 57th st., near 2d av.; rent $1,500; seen 12 to 3 o'clock. Apply at No. 334 same street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone house, 17x50, No. 147 East 55th st., between Lexington and 3d avs., to private family. Rent $225 per month. Apply at 53 Bleecker st.

TO LET—DWELLING PART OF HOUSES NOS. 416 and 418 4th av., together or separate. Inquire of owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

FLATS TO LET—FROM $43 TO $60 PER MONTH, at Nos. 564 and 570 Lexington av. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A BEAUtiful place near Englewood. Address OWNER, Box No. 83, Englewood, N. J.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 151 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to B. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE WITH ALL modern improvements; size, 20x55, between 35th and 60th sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; price not to exceed $35,000. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, 12 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the

DREXEL BUILDING
BROAD AND WALL STS.

TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.

The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to
WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

TO LET.

SPLENDID OFFICES,
in the
NEW UNION BUILDING,
No. 54 WILLIAM ST., adjoining New-York Bank.
Apply in the building to
W. GOUVERNEUR,
Or to the
JANITOR, FIFTH STORY.

TO LET OR LEASE.

NOS. 48 AND 50 WALKER ST.

DESIRABLY LOCATED, NEAR BROADWAY, well lighted, steam elevator, and heating apparatus; can be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE.—SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE NEW STORE AND BASEment, No. 634 Broadway, extending through to Crosby st.; size about 25x200; well lighted. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—SOUTH-west corner Houston st.; lot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING, desirably located on Mercer st.; size 38x100. The lofts can be rented separately if desired; terms reasonable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE,
The large corner office, 21x40, second floor Methodist Book Concern Building, Broadway and 11th st.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

TO LET—NO. 19 JOHN ST., STORE AND BASEment; desirably located for jewelry business. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—THE NEW BUILDing, 50x90, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st., either the whole building or in floors. Inquire on premises.

TO LEASE.—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 193 Pearl st.; extra depth; suitable for tobacco business; possession May 1, next. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine st.

TO RENT IN BIBLE HOUSE—ASTOR PLACE, 3d and 4th avs., between 8th and 9th sts., store on Astor place, 42x18. Also, offices on second and third stories. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society.

OFFICES TO LET—OPPOSITE NEW POST OFfice, No. 287 Broadway, corner Park place, suitable for lawyers and others, at very low rents. Apply on premises at Room No. 14.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 36 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

BROADWAY OFFICES TO LET.—SPLENDID offices, opposite City Hall Park. Apply to ORANGE JUDD COMPANY, No. 245 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST APRIL ON THE following securities is payable at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st.:
Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburg Railroad Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad First, Second, and Third Mortgage Bonds.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad Third Mortgage Bonds.
City of Terre Haute (Ind.) Water Works Bonds.
City of Indianapolis (Ind.) School Bonds.
City of New-Orleans (La.) Gold and Currency Bonds.
Also,
the regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarter per Cent. on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Special Stock.
And
on the 7th of April a dividend of like character on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Guaranteed Stock.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, April 13, next.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of April next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 24, 1874.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons from above bonds due April 1 prox., will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall st., New-York. W. RANNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per Cent., out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of April. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared payable on and after the 27th day of April, to the stockholders of this company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th day of April next.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF APRIL ON CONsolidated Bonds will be paid at National City Bank.
W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

THE DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON, AND PEKIN RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st. B. E. SMITH, President.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

CINCINNATI AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY coupons, due April 1, 1874, will be paid by the United States Trust Company, of New-York.
WILLIAM DARROW, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av. corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st May at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK,
corner 84th st. and 3d av.
Six per Cent. paid on deposits.
Interest begins April 1.
WM. M. BANKS, Sec'y. D. D. J. MARSHALL, Prest.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Money deposited on or before April 10 will draw interest from April 1. Assets, $3,039,015 06. Surplus, $261,919 14. RICHARD H. BULL, Prest.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

Pursuant to an order of the United States Circuit Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by FIELD, MORRIS, FENNER & CO., auctioneers, at their stores, Nos. 465 and 467 Broome st., on THURSDAY, April 9th, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of 3-4 and 6-4 Cassimeres, Beavers, Moscows, Doeskins, Coatings, Mohairs, &c., &c., in great variety, the same being a portion of the estate of the Glenham Manufacturing Company, bankrupt.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal.
Dated New York, March 30th, 1874.

AUCTION SALES OF FURNITURE
At private residences attended to.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
invested in United States bonds.
EDWARD KING, President.
J. M. McLEAN, First Vice President.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Second Vice President.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
J. M. McLEAN, SAMUEL WILLETS,
B. H. HUTTON, WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
E. B. WESLEY, GEO. CABOT WARD,
G. G. WILLIAMS, WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.
J. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
For sale on behalf of the company on favorable terms by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

N. Y. & O. Midland R. R.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

We urge the holders of the small balance that have not yet communicated with us to send addresses and amounts to care of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York, without delay, as it will expedite matters.

Other parties have modified the plans they had presented, but they are not yet such as the first mortgage holders can safely accept.

In due course, we believe, a plan acceptable to all will be found. Nothing has been lost by waiting.
D. B. HALSTED, } Of Com. of
GERRIT H. SMITH, } First Mortgage
H. BLENNERHASSETT, } Bondholders.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
and other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY. Cash capital, $2,000,000. Bankers and Merchants. Banking office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, on favorable terms.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.
Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES OLIVER, Secretary.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, April 6, 1874, at No. 34 New st.

Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 25 and be reopened April 10.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., NEW-YORK, March 13, 1874.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., on the 23d day of April next, at 12 M., for the election of nine Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order, A. HEGEWISCH, A. Secretary.

CARY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cary Improvement Company, for the choice of Directors and Secretary, and such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, No. 108 State st., Boston, on TUESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed from Tuesday, March 31, to Wednesday, April 8.
By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM PRATT, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1874.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will close, for the next annual election for Directors, on Saturday, the 4th day of April next, and will reopen on Thursday, the 7th day of May next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Acting Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1874. Polls open between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ELECTION.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

The annual election for fifteen (15) Directors of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 6th April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO. OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 140, 142, 146 Broadway.
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President,
guarantees for one year the safe keeping of $1,000 coupon bond, for $1; United States registered bonds 50 cents per $1,000.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE PETER Cooper Fire Insurance Company and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, corner 3d av. and 9th st., on Monday, the 13th day of April. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

WANTED—ABOUT $15,000 NEW-YORK CITY 6s due inside 1900.
J. ALDEN GAYLORD,
No. 33 Wall st.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine st.

THE OSWEGO COUNTY BONDS AND COUpons due April 1, payable at Atlantic National Bank, will be paid at office of Messrs. Allen, Stephens & Co., No. 25 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN would like to take care of young children, sew, and do light chamber-work; a family in the country preferred. Address M. U., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

A NUMBER OF GOOD, RELIABLE SERVants, of all nations, for City or country, (some German girls,) at the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st. Conducted by American ladies.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FOE merly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, Protestant and Catholic; City and country; also waiters, coachmen, &c.

AT THE FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6TH av., between 36th and 37th sts., families can find first-class servants, of all nations, males and females.

BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; ALSO LAdies' cloth garments of every style. Work solicited in families. Address Tailoress, *Times* Office, Harlem, 124th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; can furnish the very best of reference; country preferred. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for M. O.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Swedish Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and an excellent seamstress; can furnish the very best City references from last place. Inquire for J., at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, who understands the duties of a thorough chamber-maid, and is an excellent waitress; is willing and obliging; best testimonials from former employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE.—BY A RE spectable young girl as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference; also a young girl about fifteen years of age to take care of children in a private family. Call at No. 278 1st av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chamber-maid and plain sewer, and to assist in the care of growing children; best City and country reference. Address M. E., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL twenty-eight years of age; has lived out four years, and can furnish excellent City references; speaks good English. Call at the Swedish Office, 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as chamber-maid; will assist with washing; City or country. Call or address No. 210 West 17th st., fourth bell.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBERmaid and Waitress.—By two colored young women who have the very best of reference; one as good family cook and laundress; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; wages moderate; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for M. P. and J. T.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS EXCELLENT cook and laundress; good bread, biscuit, and pastry baker; expert at meats, soups, jellies, game, and desserts of every description; no objection to the country; good City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 217 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who understands her business thoroughly in every branch; is an excellent meat cook and good baker; will take a place in the country, as she understands the care of cows, and butters and cures her own meat. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; highly respectable, and excellent cook; country or City; meats, games, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, preserves; good baker; will speak very best testimonials; honest, sober, obliging. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., corner 23d st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A Scotch Protestant and sister; City or country; one is a thorough cook and laundress; the other is a thorough chamber-maid, waitress, or seamstress; have several years' references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, &c.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY BY A COOK, washer and ironer in a private family or boarding-house, or fluting laundress; does French fluting; mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK; HAS best of City reference, and understands cooking in every branch; is neat, temperate, and honest; will go to the country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK and laundress in a private family; expert at her business in both capacities; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 109 West 34th st., Odell's Employment Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A tidy, respectful girl; is a good family cook, and can do washing and ironing nicely; two years' reference from former place; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSEwork.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK—WAITER—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN AND wife (English Protestants) as cook and waiter in a private family; understand the various duties belonging to each thoroughly; if together wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Apply at Bedell's, No. 640 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 235 East 22d st., first floor, for two days.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker (colored), a few customers by the day or week; terms, $3 a week; City reference; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and other machines. Address V. R. O., *Times* Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker who has two days in the week disengaged, would like two or three customers. Address Miss J. G., No. 140 West 16th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER, to work in families by the day; terms moderate. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 215 West 31st st., in the store.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities by applying in person or written orders at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOKS, handresses, waiters, chamber-maids, porters, seamstresses, &c., at Simm's Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., at the shortest notice.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY AS SECRETARY, housekeeper, companion, or governess; references. Address Foreigner, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, for general work, or cooking, washing, and ironing; makes good bread, biscuit, &c.; is a good laundress; is obliging, good-tempered, and kind to children; wishes a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is kind, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD SERVANT TO DO house-work; makes bread and is a good laundress and plain cook; good reference; medium wages; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO SMART GIRLS TO go together to do the house-work of a small family; willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 106 West 20th st.

LADIES WISHING TO LEARN CUTTING and fitting by measure, only eight days required. Miss SMITH, Dress-maker, No. 532 East 5th st., ring third bell. Cutting hours from 1 to 4.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROtestant young woman, who understands her duties thoroughly in every branch; is a first-class family laundress; can flute, puff, polish, and do up fine garments in best style; will go in the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting and box fluting; can do up all kinds of gentlemen's fine linen; country or City; will do chamber-work. Call at No. 309 4th av., corner 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands her business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 640 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class laundress in a private family; excellent reference. Call at No. 325 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—WOULD PREFER SOMEWHERE up the Hudson; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen at No. 39 West 42d st.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

MME. H. SAUNE, LADIES' HAIR-DRESSER, Milate at Leroy, from Paris, desires a few customers, whom she will call upon or attend to at her place of business; terms moderate. Please call or address No. 187 West 24th st.

NURSE.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS THE care of young children from birth, day and night, or would take charge of two older children; will be found trustworthy; families to be seen; is a Protestant. Call on or address Nurse, two days, at No. 364 West 52d st., near 8th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up on the bottle; has unexceptionable City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, WHO UNDERstands the care of children, a place as nurse; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED NURSE; can care an infant from its birth; City or country; has a respectable woman, with superior reference. Can be seen at this agency, No. 69 6th av. (No charges.)

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children; willing to make herself generally useful; good references. Call at No. 214 West 54th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children and is a good seamstress; has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 640 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant German young woman as a first-class seamstress and experienced nurse; has excellent City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's German Bureau, No. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH SWISS Protestant nurse; thoroughly competent to take charge of an infant or growing children; best testimonials; ladies to be seen. Call at French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 10 West 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class seamstress in a private family; expert in all kinds of family sewing; will attend to growing children. Call at No. 579 5th av., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS SEAMstress, either in City or country; would assist in the care of children; good references. Apply at W. W. P. Union, No. 38 Bleecker st.

THE OLD BOOKHAM OFFICE, NO. 335 4TH av., is removed to No. 309 4th av., under the Ashland House, between 23d and 24th sts., where, as usual, they have the best help, of all nations and capacities.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a very respectable Welsh young woman; is a very good waitress, also chamber-maid; or will take a nurse's place; country or City; very best City testimonials; kind and neat. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; is competent to fill a man's place; has best of references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 640 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 35 East 18th st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A PROTESTANT BUTLER; FIRSTclass in every respect; understands thoroughly the service of wines, fruits, and flowers; his references and certificates are of a high order. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office, removed from No. 406 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, in City or country; sober, reliable young man, single; an experienced groom; safe, accustomed City driver; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; willing and obliging; wages moderate. Address Armor, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man, single, as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly competent; will be found willing and obliging; strictly temperate; no objection to the country; unexceptionable City reference from the last employer. Address B. G., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO understands his business in every particular; thoroughly acquainted with Newport and all watering places for the past eleven years; is strictly temperate; very best references. Call or address Thomas, No. 213 West 40th st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man, who is a good driver and a first-class groom; willing and obliging; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No.138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A RESpectable man, aged twenty-four years, can care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do gardening, edge walks, mow lawn, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN IRISH PROTESTANT man, aged twenty-four years, who can take care of horses, drive, milk, care cattle, do gardening, mow lawn, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG PROTESTANT man as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and his duties in every respect; excellent City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 30 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man of long experience; understands the business in all its branches; unexceptionable City reference. Address A. D., No. 5 West 23d st., under Fifth Avenue Hotel.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; is a single man and a Protestant, with best of references, and understands his business in everything connected with horses. Call on or address W. E., private stable, No. 52 East 32d st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGH MAN, OF LONG experience, and understands his business thoroughly; has the best of recommendations for the last three employers. Address Coachman, Box No. 79 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; small family; thoroughly understands the business; has first-class references from last employers. Call or address M., care of Mr. Coleman, saddler, No. 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A SWEDE, aged twenty-five years; speaks fair English; can take care of cattle and horses, drive, milk, work in garden, act as porter, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman and gardener; will be useful man in a gentleman's place; has four years' reference, and is obliging, honest, and temperate; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE young Scotchman, who knows his business thoroughly; can milk; will come highly recommended; City or country. Address Coachman, No. 40 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO understands the care of horses and carriages; sober and careful driver; best of City and country references; seven years in his last place. Address Coachman, Box No. 47 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man who perfectly understands his business; can milk and work a small garden if required; very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man, with the best of City references for seven years; would go a short distance in the country; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address W. G., No. 401 4th av., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; small family; is excellent groom; careful, steady driver; strictly temperate; obliging; refers to his late employer, L. D. White, 18 Wall st., two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his duties and has excellent reference from last employer. Call or address M. D., No. 324 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS, PROTESTANT, good City driver; is a practical training groom; good City reference; understands treatment of horses when sick. Address T. S., care of J. B. Brewster, No. 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; best of reference given. Call or address Nelson Arnaud, No. 132 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A HIGHLY COMPETENT MAN; married; good reference; no objection to City or county. Call or address L. H., No. 124 West 46th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman; expert at his business in every respect; excellent reference. Call or address 206 West 17th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant man; married, one child; is a good driver; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; good references from present employer. Address S. W., Rutherford Park, Bergen County, N. J.

FARMER—DAIRY AND POULTRY.—BY AN American man and wife, aged thirty-six years; man can do all kinds of farm-work, drive oxen and horses, plow, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife a good butter maker and poultry raiser; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDNER AND FARMER.—BY A SCOTCH man, married, who thoroughly understands the raising of vegetables; has had eight years' experience, is a good horseman, can milk and do all kinds of work on a place in the country; can give good references. Address S. B., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands his business in all its branches; greenhouse, hot or cold graperies, fruits, vegetables, laying out new places; has best of references. Address J. M. G., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—FRENCH; MARRIED; UNDERstands the management of green-houses; best references can be given; has worked six years in Paris and three years in this country. Address B. F., No. 218 Atlantic av., basement, Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, SINGLE, thoroughly understanding cultivating greenhouse graperies, fruit, vegetables, and pleasure grounds; best City reference. Address M. E., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE; has a thorough practical experience of his business in all branches; a situation with glass preferred; good references from English and American employers. Address H. H., Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A THOROough German; married; Protestant; has had a large experience in first-class gardening and farming. Address Lex, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—FROM LONG EXPERIENCE THOROughly understands the treatment of graperies, forcing of fruit, flowers, and vegetables, the laying or laying out of new places, which can be certified by his last employer. Address James, No. 15 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as first-class gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class recommendations from last employer. Address C. E., seedsman, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS GARDENER; practical in all its branches; first-class references. Address, for three days, G., care Florist, No. 907 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED, one child; has a thorough knowledge of every branch of the business; can furnish good reference; farmers need not apply. Address J. H., 876 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer.—By a Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-five years; no children; man can take care of horses, drive, care cattle, milk, do gardening, farm-work, &c.; wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WATCHMAN OR JANITOR.—BY THE YEAR, by a colored man, in the City or country, in any place of trust; can furnish the best of reference of five years' from last employer as to honesty, temperance, and industry. Address D. S. Brown, Box. No. 187 Morris town, N. J.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-AGED man in a private family as waiter; understands his business thoroughly and taking charge of silver, and also makes good salads, and has the best of references from his two last places. Address H. D., Box No. 69 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter; speaks English perfectly, and understands his duties in every respect; unexceptionable City reference. Address John, Box No. 22 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE; IS THREE months in this country; speaks good English; will make himself useful; no objection to the country; small wages expected. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, SINGLE, AS first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has three years' City reference from his last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands all the duties of waiter; salads, &c.; is a good carver, and an efficient dining-room attendent; good City references. Address Waiter, Box No. 98 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A CHINAMAN AS WAITER IN PRIvate family; can take charge of dining-room; can speak good English; wages cheap. Call at news-stand 10th st. and 6th av., from 10 to 5 o'clock. Charles Archew.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—IN A PRIVATE family a Protestant housekeeper, who thoroughly understands her duties, and is fully competent to take charge of a first-class City residence. Address, with name, references, and terms, Box No. 1,033 Post Office.

WANTED—A FRENCH NURSE WHO SPEAKS A little English, for three large children; must be a good seamstress; none need apply without the best references. Call from 9 until 11 A. M., at No. 34 West 22d st.

WANTED—A YOUNG, ACTIVE, AND TIDY WOMan as competent cook; reference required; one preferred who has lived in a gentleman's family at home. Apply at No. 44 West 17th st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PHILADELPHIA CLOTH HOUSE, two first-class salesmen, who have a good established trade through Ohio and the West. Address Box No. 2,314 Philadelphia Post Office.

WANTED—A MAN OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE as assistant superintendent for a fancy cassimere and shawl mill. Address or apply to THOMAS DOLAN & CO., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A HOUSE-MAID, A SEAMSTRESS, AND a laundress; must be English, German, Swiss, or Scotch. Apply, with written references, at No. 381 5th av., Thursday morning, from 10 until 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR FRENCH LADY'S MAID; must be willing to assist with the chamber-work. Call on Thursday morning, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at No. 8 North Washington square.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE COOK, TO AS sist with the washing and ironing; good City references required. Apply between 1 and 5 o'clock, at No. 43 West 38th st.

PROOF-READER WANTED—TO GO OUT OF the City. Apply by letter, with references, to SMITH & McDOUGAL, No. 82 Beekman st.

WANTED—A MAN AS WAITER WHO THOROUGHly understands his business. Apply for two days, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 114 East 16th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COPYIST AND ENgrosser in a law office. Address, stating terms and references, Box No. 621, Post Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF FRANCIS T. WALKER & CO. is this day dissolved. Either partner will sign in liquidation. The business will be continued by a LIMITED PARTNERSHIP formed by the undersigned, the terms of which are stated below.
Dated New-York, March 31, 1874.
FRANCIS T. WALKER,
JOSIAH B. GREENMAN.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned, JOSIAH B. GREENMAN and FRANCIS T. WALKER, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is FRANCIS T. WALKER & CO., that being the first name of the general partner, and of which the said JOSIAH B. GREENMAN and FRANCIS T. WALKER were the partners; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is that of buying and selling goods, wares, and merchandise; that the above-named JOSIAH B. GREENMAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, is the general partner, and the above-named FRANCIS T. WALKER, who resides in the City of New-York, is the special partner, and that the said FRANCIS T. WALKER has contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of April, 1874, and is to terminate on the 1st day of April, 1875.
Dated New-York, April 1, 1874.
JOSIAH B. GREENMAN, General Partner.
FRANCIS T. WALKER, Special Partner.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDERsigned JACOB H. HERRICK, whose place of abode is the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, and ADON SMITH, Jr., whose place of abode is the same place, who, down to the date hereof, have been copartners, and as such have used the copartnership name of JACOB H. HERRICK & CO., have this day dissolved partnership, and that the said JACOB H. HERRICK will, from the date hereof, solely and alone continue, under the same firm name of JACOB H. HERRICK & CO., the business heretofore conducted by him and the said ADON SMITH, Jr.
Dated No. 1 State st., New-York, March 28, 1874.
JACOB H. HERRICK,
ADON SMITH, Jr.
In presence of GORDON S. BUCK.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of JACOB H. HERRICK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
New-York, No. 1 State st., March 28, 1874.
JACOB H. HERRICK,
ADON SMITH, Jr.

Office of Britton, Van Vechten & Co., No. 5 New st., New-York.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the firm name of BRITTON, VAN VECHTEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES P. BRITTON,
JOHN VAN VECHTEN,
ROBERT G. MOTT.
New-York, March 31, 1874.

Office of Britton, Van Vechten & Co., No. 5 New st., New-York.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BRITTON, VAN VECHTEN & CO. for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, &c.
CHARLES P. BRITTON,
JOHN VAN VECHTEN,
CHARLES L. RATHBORNE,
Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.
New-York, April 1, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMed a copartnership under the firm name of SOUTHARD & CO.,
and will continue business as Commission Merchants and Dealers in
TIMBER AND LUMBER.
Office, No. 121 Front st., New-York.
CHARLES C. SOUTHARD,
Formerly foot of West 13th st., New-York.
GEORGE H. SOUTHARD,
Formerly of J. Bigler & Co., Newburg, N. Y.
FRANCIS S. SOUTHARD,
Formerly of Henry Souther & Co., Boston.

No. 114 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, N. Y., March 28, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned, under the firm name of J. & J. ADAMS & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, R. S. PENNOYER withdrawing therefrom. The business will be continued at the old stand by J. Q. ADAMS.
J. Q. ADAMS,
R. S. PENNOYER.

No. 18 Wall st., New-York, April 1, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. H. GLADWIN & CO., for the transaction of a general banking and stock-brokerage business.
W. H. GLADWIN,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
J. VAN SCHAICK ODDIE,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LANCASTER, BREWER & CO., expired by limitation 31st December, 1873. J. CAMPBELL LANCASTER, of the City of New-York, have retired, and the obligations of the late firm have been assumed by the subscribers, who will continue the business under the same style.
R. A. LANCASTER.
J. WILLCOX BROWN.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of J. E. HAMMOND & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. HUNTING is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
J. E. HAMMOND.
S. HUNTING.
N. L. HUNTING.
New-York, April 1, 1874.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERship under the firm name of DELLINGER, TREICHEL & CO. for the transaction of a stock, bond and gold business on commission only.
New-York, April 1, 1874.
E. DELLINGER,
W. P. C. TREICHEL,
S. L. CRAWFORD.

Pennsauken, April 1, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY associated themselves together as copartners under the firm name of FINCH & WHIPPLE as successors of the late firm of E. B. FINCH & SON, in the Peekskill Bronze Iron Works.
E. B. FINCH,
N. DANA WHIPPLE.
New-York, March 30, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. H. MOTLEY & CO. for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, and other securities at No. 2 Exchange court.
WILLIAM H. MOTLEY,
HENRY COGGILL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE CONtinental Printing Ink Manufacturing Company has discontinued its business, which will hereafter be continued by the undersigned under the firm name of FREDK. H. LEVEY & CO.
F. H. LEVEY,
L. B. HART.
New-York, March 30, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE FIRM OF A. WINTERHOFF & CO. being dissolved THIS DAY, the business of said firm in foreign exchange and gold will be continued by MITCHELL & NEWBOLD, No. 38 Pine st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of E. B. FINCH & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. B. FINCH,
J. W. FINCH.

THE FIRM OF LEE & SNEDEKER, chromo printers, is dissolved. The business will now be carried on by THOMAS LEE, the senior partner.
THOMAS LEE.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ALL KINDS OF MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED work manufactured and sold at lowest competitive prices at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, No. 217 to 229 West 31st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Diamond-cutting machine in operation.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D ave., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 29th st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT AUCTION—ELEGANT COUPE ROCKAWAY, to order, by Corbett; cloth lined, plate-glass, platform springs, folding steps; orders are to sell. Auctioneer VAN TASSEL, No. 110 East 13th st., on FRIDAY, 3d, at 12 o'clock M. Also, top-wagon, pole and shafts.

TO LET—PART OF PRIVATE STABLE NO. 114 West 27th st., from May 1; six stalls and box stall; spacious carriage-room; also, rooms for coachman if desired. For particulars apply to T. S. KINNEY, No. 141 West Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUPE, MADE BY Brewster & Co., of Broome st.; price, $700. Can be seen at MORRELL'S Storage Warehouse, corner 23d st. and 4th av.

FOR SALE—COUPE MAIL PHAETON (MADE BY Brewster & Co.,) harness, and also a well-bred saddle horse 16½ hands. Private stable, No. 123 West 18th st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT wagons, my own manufacture, to be sold at bargain to close out the business. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, corner of 127th st. and 3d av.

TWO TEAM MULES, VERY CHEAP; FARM harness, wagon, cart, plow, blankets, McClellan riding saddle, bridle, &c. W. A. CARTER, No. 59 Cortlandt st., near Greenwich.

A VERY FINE PAIR OF BLACK CARRIAGE horses for sale; sound; sixteen hands, and weighing about 2,400 pounds. Address QUIDNESSET FARM, East Greenwich, R. I.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 1½ WEST 36TH ST., three stalls. Apply to L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF the Merchants' Stables, 35 and 37 West 29th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

THE ADVERTISER, ABOUT VACATING VERY desirable apartments, would bring them to the notice of parties seeking a good boarding-place. Those looking for a pleasant home in a kind and agreeable family, with good table and at reasonable prices, will do well to apply early at No. 123 East 22d st., near 4th av. Present occupant leaves only to commence housekeeping.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Reception room with bedroom attached; also, other rooms, newly furnished, for gentlemen; every first-class convenience; breakfast if desired; reference; no moving.

DESIRABLE THIRD STORY SUITE OF apartments to let at Haight House, corner of 5th av. and 15th st., parlor and dining-room on 5th av., front. Furniture for sale; dealers need not apply. Can be seen daily after 12 o'clock.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY-FURNISHED front room to let to a gentleman, without board, in a private family, at No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

A FINE ALCOVE ROOM TO LET, WITH EXcellent board, in a comfortable house, where there are only a few boarders; references exchanged. No. 122 East 22d st., near 4th av.

WE OFFER AT MODERATE PRICES A number of elegantly-furnished rooms, Grand Union Hotel, Park av. and 41st st.; directions in all its appointments. C. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR 5TH AV.—An elegant suite of rooms, suitable for physician; immediate possession. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6 av.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—PARLOR AND BEDroom parlor floor; also third floor front room with alcove. With or without private table; references.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH ST.

Handsome, well-furnished rooms, with board, will be vacated about April 1. good reference required.

NO. 12 EAST 17TH ST.—TO LET, WITH FIRSTclass board, suite of rooms on second floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

MRS. H. BUSHNELL, NO. 385 5TH AV., NEAR 36th st., offers a suite of apartments with private table, temporarily to a small family.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—BOARD AT REDUCED rates for the Summer, in a fine old mansion, centrally situated and with attractive surroundings; handsome furniture and liberal table. For particulars inquire at No. 56 Broadway, Room No. 3, or at No. 37½ Water st.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY FOR THREE adults, infant, and two servants, for three months from June 10; private table; no other boarders to be taken; must be first-class. Address WM. A. CARTER, particulars, COMFORT, Box 1,167 New-York Post Office.

AT STAMFORD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE may obtain board in a private family, in a very desirable location. Address, with reference, G. T. E., Box No. 442 Post Office, Stamford, Conn.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD.—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH A room and board in a private family; moderate price; reference; a few boarders no objection. Address HAMILTON, Box 75 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A FAMILY RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE, groves, drives, gymnasium, &c. "Pardise of America."—*Jenny Lind*, A. D. 1852. Send stamp for "Tourist's Guide" to ROUND HILL HOTEL, Northampton, Mass.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—J. NELSON TAPPAN, Assignee, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. ISAACS, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New-York, March 28, 1874.
BIRDSEYE, CLOYD & BAYLISS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TOWN ELECTIONS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The elections for town officers in the several towns of Westchester County, held on Tuesday, resulted, as far as ascertained, in the choice of the following:

BEDFORD.—Moses W. Fish, Supervisor; J. C. Adams, Town Clerk; Myron B. Silkman, Justice of the Peace; Warden Fowler and S. H. Miller, Assessors; S. H. Miller, Highway Commissioner; D. M. Miller, Collector; W. A. Miller and Zeno Hoyt, Overseers of the Poor, Republican ticket.

CORTLANDT.—Coffin S. Brown, Dem., Supervisor; Charles R. Swain, Town Clerk; George E. Craft, Receiver of Taxes.

EAST CHESTER.—In the town of East Chester the Democrats elected their entire ticket, as follows: Wm. H. Pemberton, Supervisor, (majority, 524;) Robert W. Foster, Town Clerk; Robert W. Edmunds, Justice; H. K. Nolte, Assessor; Patrick Sharkey, Overseer of the Poor; Philip Lucas, Jr., Caleb S. Babcock, and Dr. G. Weed, Town Auditors.

GREENBURG.—Abram O. Wilsea, Dem., re-elected Supervisor, by 500 majority.

HARRISON.—Edward Willets, Dem., Supervisor; Wm. Smith, Town Clerk; Wm. Meldrum, Assessor; William H. Dusenbury, Commissioner of Highways.

LEWISBORO'.—John C. Holmes, Rep., Supervisor.

MAMARONECK.—Charles H. Birney, Rep., Supervisor; Francis Corner, Town Clerk; John Revere, Justice; James Donaldson and William H. Tilford, Assessors; Edward Havilard, Commissioner of Highways; Jacob Arlkson and Michael Flanagan, Overseers of the Poor; Aaron S. Benedict, Collector and Constable.

MOUNT PLEASANT.—Amos R. Clark, Dem., Supervisor, 167 majority; Benedict Lee, Town Clerk; James S. Lee, Justice; Chauncey Bailey, Assessor; Abraham D. Stephens, Commissioner of Highways.

NEWCASTLE.—Francis M. Carpenter, Liberal Rep., Supervisor.

NEW ROCHELLE.—George W. Davids, Dem., Supervisor, no opposition; George T. Davis, Town Clerk; Staats Barton, Justice; George Lambden, J. O. Underhill and Edward M. Tomkins, Town Auditors; George Wilson, Assessor; Nicholas Van Wart, Commissioner of Highways; M. H. McMahon and Clark Davis, Overseers of the Poor.

NORTH CASTLE.—James Hopkins, Rep., Supervisor.

NORTH SALEM.—Odle Close, Rep., Supervisor—no opposition; Samuel B. Clark, Town Clerk; Joseph L. Sutton, Justice; Floyd Keeler, Benton S. Halstead, and Isaac H. Purdy, Town Auditors; George W. Brown, Commissioner of Highways; E. Kellogg Reed and Stephen Salari, Overseers of the Poor; Daniel H. Howe, Assessor.

OSSINING.—James Hoag, Dem., Supervisor, majority 34; Richard Terhune, Town Clerk; Wm. C. Howe, Justice.

PELHAM.—James Hyatt, Dem., Supervisor; Geo. Sembler, Town Clerk; Theodore Parrisonia, Justice; G. W. Dayton and —— Lake, Town Auditors; James W. Roosevelt and E. Patterson, Assessors; David Lyon, Road Commissioner; Augustus Wood, Collector; Lester Champlain and George Taylor, Constables.

POUNDRIDGE.—This town, which has been represented by a Republican Supervisor, has elected Mr. Miles Adams, Dem.

RYE.—This town, which has also been represented for about five years by a Republican Supervisor, has this year elected all its Democratic nominees, except those for Town Clerk, and one Overseer of the Poor, and one Constable. The officers elected are Samuel W. Johnson, Dem., Supervisor; Charles DeMott, Rep., Town Clerk; Daniel Strong, Assessor; Thos. Foshay, Commissioner of Highways; Jonathan Purdy and Robert F. Brundage, Town Auditors; Michael Stuber and Jacob Messereau, Trustees of Public Schools; Thomas G. Wilson, Game Constable; Purdy Slater, John Donovan, Thomas G. Wilson and Edward F. Brundage, Constables.

SCARSDALL.—Francis Secor, Dem., Supervisor; E. Seaman, Town Clerk; Robert Archer, Justice; Charles Carpenter, Assessor; Isaac Lefurgy and Peter M. Dobbs, Town Auditors.

SOMERS.—Jesse G. Carpenter, Rep., Supervisor, and the rest of the Republican ticket.

WEST CHESTER.—E. C. Havemeyer, Dem., nominated as Republican's and Tax payer's candidate, in opposition to regular Democratic candidate for Supervisor—majority 32. Peter Briggs, Receiver of Taxes.

WHITE PLAINS.—The town of White Plains, a Democratic stronghold, for many years past, has elected almost entirely a Republican ticket for town officers this year, as follows: Elisha Horton, Jr., Rep. Supervisor; majority 125 over E. G. Sutherland; Wm. H. Cutter, Town Clerk; Wm. H. Heustis, Justice; Patrick Farrell, Assessor; James H. Moran, J. O. Dykeman, and Edward Schirmer, Town Auditors; Horace H. Baldwin, and Fred. Hartman, Overseers of the Poor; Samuel L. Mosher, Highway Commissioner.

YONKERS.—Joseph Masten, Dem., Mayor of the City; John H. Williams, Rep., Supervisor—majority, 31; John W. Alexander, Rep., Justice; Abram S. Radcliff, Ind., Alderman First Ward; Charles Mercer, Dem., Alderman Second Ward; John White, Rep., Alderman Third Ward, and H. R. Hicks, Rep., Alderman 4th Ward.

YORKTOWN.—John B. Tompkins, Lib. Rep., nominated by Democrats, elected Supervisors.

The Democrats claim twelve of the Supervisors elect, including Mr. Havemeyer, of West Chester, nominated by Republicans and Reform Democrats; and Mr. Tompkins, of Yorktown, Liberal Republican, who last year refused to enter either the Democratic or Republican caucus, but acted generally in concert with the Republicans on all important measures in the board. The Republicans express themselves well satisfied with the result and their prospect when the new board assembles for organization.

INTERESTING TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

In connection with the movement on foot among photographers to organize a society to be called the Mutual Photo Protective Association, the proceedings at the last monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Photographic Art Association were of more than local interest. Mr. H. H. Hannay, in the absence of Rev. Dr. Chas. Hall, presided. It appears that a committee of three of the association have been sued for $25,000 for publishing resolutions relating to Shaw's patent for saving silver from waste photo solutions.

Mr. Hannay made an earnest address, in which he called the attention of all photographers to the necessity of united efforts against the attacks thus made upon the association, and closed his remarks by offering the following:

That, whereas a suit for libel and damages has been instituted against a committee appointed and indorsed by this association; that we, as an association, denounce said suit as a wrong upon them, and an attempt to control or dictate to this and all other associations, and thus deprive us all, as citizens and members of a society devoted to the advancement of our profession, of the right of free speech, scientific discussion, or advisory information to ourselves as an association or our brothers by profession;

Therefore, as an association, we call upon all photographers throughout the Union to stand firm for their rights as citizens under the law, and always obedient to the same, and join with us in organizing a society to be called the Mutual Photo Protective Association. Let one be formed in each State, and every photographer be a member of it; let State officers be appointed, and each State, through their officers, organize a national council, so that when a call is made each State association can, in a short time, answer the call, and by this means have such a fund and such concentrated power as will confound and overawe all oppression and wrong done to any member.

The following resolution was carried unanimously:

That a mass-meeting be called, at such a place and such a time as the committee may decide, of all photographers of Brooklyn and New-York, for the purpose of organizing and carrying out the Mutual Photo Protective Association and acting in conjunction with all other societies of the same now organizing or about to organize in the several States, and that at the same officers shall be appointed, by vote or ballot, for this district, so that the association may be duly and lawfully chartered and prompt action taken to defend and, if found necessary, attack any or all wrongs and impositions upon photographers, and that the Committee of Arrangements, acting in conjunction with our Executive Committee, shall have power to issue and distribute notices of said meeting among the fraternity, and such other regulations as may be found necessary to make a success of the same.

The Chair appointed as the Committee on Mass-meeting Messrs. Barker, Berger, and Hannay. Mr. Berger gave a chemical analysis of his own of a reduction of silver or gold from waste photo solutions, showing there were other means than sulphuret of potassium, which was patented in 1869, and yet published in English and German works on photography as early as 1854. The meeting then adjourned.

A MAIN BETWEEN NEW-JERSEY AND ULSTER COUNTY.

A main of cocks between New-Jersey and Ulster County was fought yesterday at a pit in the former State, in close proximity to this City. Several prominent patrons of the sport kept away, being afraid that Mr. Bergh or some of his officers would make a raid. There was a large gathering of "sporting men" from Newark, Paterson, Trenton, Brooklyn, and this City, and the pit was completely filled by a miscellaneous crowd. The conditions were for each side to produce seventeen cocks, at weights ranging from 4 pounds 6 ounces to 5 pounds 12 ounces, and fight all that fell in for $50 a side each battle and $500 a side, the odd fight deciding the main. The process of weighing and matching occupied fully two hours, at the expiration of which time it was announced that thirteen pairs had fallen in, and consequently the main would consist of thirteen battles. Then the betting commenced in earnest, and a large amount of money was wagered on the result of the main. At 1 o'clock the match-list was hung on the gas-pipe and the contest began. The first battle was won by the New-Jersey fowl in six minutes, and Ulster County won the second battle in eleven minutes, amid loud cheering. The third battle was a desperate one. Betting was 25 to 20 on the New-Jersey. The Ulster County fowl won, but died before being taken from the pit; time, nine minutes. New-Jersey won the fourth battle in fourteen minutes. Betting was now $100 to $60 that the New-Jersey fowls would win the main. These liberal odds were readily taken by the partisans of the Ulster County division. The fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth battles were won by Ulster County, and the backers of the latter fowls were jubilant. The score then stood 6 victories for Ulster County, and 2 for New-Jersey. New-Jersey won the ninth and [illegible] having won seven battles to New-Jersey's four. The backers of the New-Jersey fowls were sorely chagrined at their defeat, and declined fighting the two remaining battles.

SPRING OPENING OF JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Spring openings being the present order of things in the dry-goods stores, James McCreery & Co., whose excellent establishment is prominently situated at the corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, have been going through their customary display of ladies' evening and reception and carriage and walking dresses. During yesterday and Wednesday their display was in the noontide of its attractions, and a very large proportion of the ladies of the City whose aspirations are fashionable were visitors at their establishment. They had on view some admirable specimens of the modiste's art, and, of course, most of the newest fashions found space in their well-stocked reception-rooms. The uninitiated can scarcely understand the elaborate intricacies of the elegant toilets from any description of them, but as there is that well-informed class who can, here is something, (a long distance from the original, of course,) which may convey an idea to their clear apprehensions in these matters. To begin: Suppose a very handsome reception or walking dress of two shades, one of which is called dove color and the other "Tipsy," which is another name for Tour de Surenne. The skirt is trimmed at the bottom and in front with side-plaiting, while the upper portion of the skirt is trimmed with bias folds. There is an apron from the waist, at the side of which are about twelve inches of folds of silk on the straight running from the bottom of the skirts to the top. The back of the dress is trimmed with box-beading, fifteen inches deep, lined with a light color, the over-skirt being looped up about as far as the box-beading at the bottom. There is also a sash of the two shades—dove and Tour de Surenne—with revere each side. There is then the ordinary basque, trimmed with folds to correspond with the under and over skirts. The price of this dress is $150. Take for the next example a carriage or walking dress. It is of black silk, trimmed in front with graduated box side plating, ten inches deep. From that to the waist is trimmed with bias folds, puffed, each fold being trimmed in turn with passementerie and jet ornaments, and finished with jet fringe two inches deep. The side of the dress is trimmed with puffing of silk, sixteen inches wide, which meets the folds of the front. From the puffing there is revere eighteen inches at the bottom, trimmed with passementerie, jet ornaments, and fringe to match. The back of the skirt is trimmed box-plaiting, sixteen inches deep. Its upper portion is a new design, consisting of side-plating for the panier, surmounted with a wide sash in thee large bows, with bias ends. The basque is trimmed to correspond with the overskirt, and is similarly ornamented. One hundred and ninety-five dollars will purchase this handsome article of toilette. The next is a lilac dress of an exceptionally beautiful shade, the front of which is trimmed with lilac crape to match, entirely puffed. The side has a trimming of similar crape in what might be described as the zig-zag, or forked lightning style, bound with silk of the same color, finished with white real lace three inches in width. The back trimming of the skirt is of single box-plaiting of silk on the straight, surmounted with puffing gathered in four different places, the puffing being seven inches wide. The basque is trimmed with shell trimming of crape and lace to crrrespond with the dress, and the collar is of great elaboration and beauty. One of the handsomest dresses in the entire collection, and one which fairly comes within that extremely eulogistic description "exquisite," is of two shades, brown and *café au lait*. The trimming on the front consists of seven narrow rows of side plating, three inches deep each, surmounted with bias folds, two inches deep, of silk of the dark or brown shade, piped with the dark, and light, or *caffé au lait*, mixed. There is a double box plating, twelve inches deep, at the back of the skirt, running all round. The polonaise of this dress is of peculiar and elaborate design, forming a basque at the back. A peculiarity of this costume is the fact that the sides are not similarly trimmed. On the right side of the polonaise, which is of the square cut, the trimming is of bias folds of the dark color, graduating from the waist to the back of the polonaise, and varying in length from twenty-four to forty inches. The other side is entirely plain, with the exception of a satchel of the two silks. These are but a few of the elaborate costumes which were exhibited at McCreery & Co.'s Spring opening. There were, besides, varieties of evening dresses of Swiss and Organdy, opera-cloaks of every pretension, and of minor, but sometimes necessary articles of costume, dresses of linen and such like fabrics, varying in price from $12 to $50.

A STREET ARAB'S EXPLOITS ON APRIL 1.

Yesterday was the 1st of April, and all the newsboys and bootblacks had "a good time" and enjoyed themselves, but by none of them was the day made more of than by one named William Hickey. This young person is better known to his associates as "Nick." He is a bootblack by occupation, and an amateur song-and-dance boy at the Grand Duke "Opra" House. Yesterday Master Hickey occupied his usual place of business at the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets. It seems that he carried his implements of trade yesterday only as a blind, for he devoted the day to pleasure, and was not seen to clean a single pair from the time he took up his position until he made his final disappearance, with a policeman in full chase after him. His proceedings were singular in the extreme, and gave intense satisfaction to an admiring crowd of observers, who had gathered on the opposite corner to watch them. He had provided himself for the occasion with a piece of white rag, in the semblance of a pocket-handkerchief, and his tactics were these: He would walk up to a gentleman, and in his most insinuating manner intimate that he would like to give him a "shine;" then he would make a grab at his victim's side-pocket, and rush off with his white rag fluttering in the air, pursued by the irate passenger in the firm conviction that his pocket had been picked. But Master Hickey was equal to the occasion. There was a most convenient stairway near the corner which he could ascend, and if occasion required, could by that means make his way through the building, and emerge on Park Row. It is true that he got himself kicked, and had his face slapped early in the day, but he was above trifles, and he manfully persevered in his nefarious games. The windows of the Park Hotel were crowded with admirers, as well as the sidewalks, and all expressed disgust and indignation whenever the envious policeman put a stop to Hickey's performances. His exploits, strange to say, although they gave satisfaction to all who saw them, did not always seem to please the persons upon whom his jokes were played. As it has been hinted before, he was kicked and had his face slapped, and also had all manner of abuses heaped upon him, and dire threats of Police and other vengeance were uttered, but it was only when darkness came on and the stream of passengers ceased to pass along the street that he desisted from his little game. Others of the profession succeeded in collecting a large crowd at the street-car terminus in front of the new Post Office, but none of them succeeded so well as Hickey. For one day, at least, he succeeded in attracting a larger audience than the Grand Duke "Opra" House will ever hold, and obtained that which is most sweet to actors, unlimited applause.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Considerable business was done at the Stock Exchange yesterday. Union Pacific and Pacific Mail were strong, and Erie and Wabash recovered from the depression of the previous day, and were firm at the close. The denial of any serious panic in London by the foreign agents of a leading banking-house, which dispatch was circulated, had a strengthening effect. Erie matters were commented upon more favorably, and a better disposition was manifested. In regard to the strike at Susquehanna the news was received that a large body of the striking employes had resumed work; that the military was preparing to leave by the advice of Judge Jessup, and that the local authorities would be called upon to protect the property of the railway company, and in case of further demonstration the shops would be closed and Gov. Hartranft appealed to for a military guard at Susquehanna. A cablegram was sent from London, yesterday, stating that printed circulars had been distributed on the Stock Exchange and elsewhere, informing the public that a committee of investigation had been called for to be appointed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, to look into the affairs of the company, with authority to call for books, papers, and compel the attendance of persons, in regard to accounts; and that a Receiver be appointed to take charge of the road; and, further, that such committee had been appointed by the Legislature. It is not necessary to state that no such committee has been asked for. The sale of $1,000,000 gold will take place at the Sub-Treasury at noon to-day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. George W. Patton, United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Gov. John W. Stewart, of Vermont, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Baron Barbier, of France, is at the Brevoort House.

Judge George W. Paschal, of Texas, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. A. B. Gardner, of Vermont, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Hon Amos T. Akerman, formerly Attorney General of the United States; Gen. John S. Cavender, of St. Louis; George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*; Ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth, of New-Hampshire; George B. Upton, of Boston, and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters will be held in this City on the 22d inst.

The New-York Women's Suffrage Society will meet at No. 361 West Thirty fourth street this evening at 8.

The amount of interest received by Chamberlain Lane on the City deposits for the month of March was $7,036 95.

Just before the close of the Cotton Exchange yesterday, Mr. John H. Elliott notified his creditors that he was unable to meet his liabilities.

No regular monthly meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade was held yesterday, there not being a quorum of members present.

Mr. Z. K. Dennler, Sanitary Inspector of Long Island City, denies that his name is on the pay-roll of the Health Department of this City.

On Monday morning next, Judge Woodruff will call the jury calendar in the common law side of the United States Circuit Court, No. 41 Chambers street.

Assistant District-Attorney Allen is reported to have said in conversation with a reporter: "Depend upon it, Harry Genet is within five miles of the City Hall."

The Inman steam-ship City of Brussels, which left Liverpool on March 19 and Queenstown on March 20, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by five days.

A woman, supposed, from papers found in her possession, to be Mrs. McNamara, was found insensible on Broadway yesterday evening, and was taken to the Park Hospital.

The third match for the billiard championship will take place at Tammany Hall to-morrow evening, April 3. The contestants are Albert Garnier and Maurice Daly.

The Board of Fire Commissioners, Joseph L. Perley presiding, held a regular meeting yesterday, the proceedings of which, however, were confined to the usual routine business.

Although Alexander P. Ketchum has been appointed General Appraiser, Ex-Judge Hogeboom still holds the office, having not yet been officially notified of the appointment of his successor.

Prof. Emanuel H. Schlamovitz will lecture on Friday next at 5 P. M., in the school-hall of the Church of the Holy Innocents, corner of Thirty-seventh street and Broadway. Subject—"The Passover."

A further discussion of ship-building was had at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company yesterday afternoon. The company have fine projects in view, which will probably be carried out.

Marshal Conklin, of the Mayor's office, has notified the street venders whose wagons are obstructions near the markets, that their licenses will be revoked unless they obey the orders of Superintendent Devoe for their removal.

Yesterday afternoon Joseph Kelly, forty-two years old, residing at No. 402 West Thirty-second street, a conductor on the Bleecker Street Railroad, was crushed between his car and a post at the railroad depot, and received fatal injuries.

The first boat of the season, the James B. Schuyler, of the Merchants' and Opposition Line for Albany and Troy, started on its first trip yesterday. Under the able management of Mr. J. W. Hancox this line promises to be a success.

A correspondent says: "The closing of the Security Bank is in no way due to the Commonwealth Bank, or to the panic. It is due to the dishonesty of the absconding Cashier, and improper speculations on the part of one of the officers of the bank."

The steam-ship Cybele, of the Red Star Line, of Philadelphia, arrived at this port yesterday, from Antwerp, landing 211 emigrants at Castle Garden. The Celtic, from Liverpool, landed 278 emigrants; City of Brussels, from Liverpool, 357 emigrants. The Pembroke, from Cardiff, with steerage passengers, was reported below.

The Brewers' and Coopers' Benevolent Association held their annual meeting last evening, in Schmidt & Kochner's brewery, in Fifty-ninth street. Charles Gunther presided. The Treasurer reported the receipts to be $11,051 77; the expenditures, $8,395 94, leaving a balance of $2,655 83 in the treasury.

Mr. Henry L. Clinton consumed the greater portion of yesterday in his summing up for the contestants in the Rollwagen will case. Mr. Wm. H. Arnoux commenced his reply for the proponents late in the afternoon. He will probably occupy this entire day. Four briefs will be submitted on the conclusion of Mr. Arnoux's address.

Charles Callender's first bondsman, John Boylan, justified in the full amount $20,000 yesterday, with the understanding that some other person would come in afterward and take half of the burden off his shoulders. The Ex-Bank Examiner was then formally discharged from arrest by United States Commissioner Shields.

The foreign mails received at the New-York Post Office yesterday were as follows: City of Brussels, 32,100 letters, 124 bags of papers; Celtic, 467 letters. The Java, for Liverpool, conveyed 24,382 letters, 59 bags papers; and the America, 11,524 letters, 14 bags papers. Total receipts, 32,567 letters, 124 bags papers. Total shipments, 35,906 letters, 73 bags papers.

It is feared that the steam-ship Widdington, of Newcastle, is lost at sea. The vessel was last sighted by the Inman steamer City of Antwerp, Feb. 6. She was then making six knots an hour. The officers of the City of Brussels, which arrived here yesterday morning, report that no tidings have since been heard of the Widdington. The vessel was about 600 tons burden.

The Société de Secours Mutuels l'Union Fraternelle, a French benevolent society, reports that the receipts of the society during the past year amounted to $3,684 65; the expenditures, $2,630 07. The following are the officers: President, L. Bourdonney; Vice Presidents, Ad. Aubry and Ad. Pottier; Secretary, J. B. Brindesso; Treasurer, Fr. Phillippot; Financial Secretary, H. Fatton.

The investigation of the recent "parlor artillery" explosion on Broadway is still pending, owing to the absence of one of the chemical experts to whom the case has been submitted. The theory at present is, that the accident was caused by something falling on one of the cartridges, which, according to the statement of their manufacturer, would in all probability cause the simultaneous explosion of the entire lot.

The annual meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York will be held in the Sunday-school Room of the Church of the Ascension on Tuesday afternoon next. The reports of the labors of the society during the past year will be quite interesting, showing the extent and results of missionary work among the seamen of this large port during the past year.

The immediate friends of Mayor Havemeyer assert that the list of candidates for Police Commissioner, which was prepared since Mr. Andrews declined the nomination, does not meet his approval, and that he has no names before him from which he would make a selection. They are of opinion that he will not send a name to the Board of Aldermen for some time, or at least until the term of Mr. Russell will expire.

Detectives Tiemann and Van Gerichten, of Police Head-quarters, have been waiting several days at Quarantine, Staten Island, for the arrival of the German steamer Hansa, from Bremen, due here since Sunday. A passenger on the expected steamer named Christian Paul Lother, of Hamburg, is accused of robbing his employer, Theodore Ludwig Bohn, of 25,000 thalers, and a cable dispatch to the German Consul in this City caused the necessary warrant of arrest of the fugitive to issue.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins, who in consequence of the continued illness of his colleague, Assistant District Attorney Russell, has been prosecuting incessantly, and with his accustomed vigor, during the past four months, finds his health giving way, and has been advised to take a few day's rest. He leaves to-day for New-Hampshire, where he will sojourn with his relatives for ten days, during which period the prosecution in the Court of General Sessions will be conducted by District Attorney Phelps.

The New-York Cotton Exchange rather informally decided, at a meeting yesterday, to close the Exchange on Good Friday this week. A vote upon closing the Exchange must be unanimously carried, according to the rules of the Exchange, but yesterday there was one dissenting vote. It is thought that little business will be done at the Exchange on that day. After the meeting very little business was done beyond the smashing of hats and other playful April Fool's Day tricks, which seemed to afford a fund of amusement to some and a deal of vexation to others.

At the meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Public Parks yesterday, the proposals for lighting the gas-lamps in the public parks, of the Harlem Gas-light Company and of the New-York Gas-light Company, were declared the lowest for their respective districts—the Harlem Gas-light Company charging $3 25 per month, and the New-York Gas-light Company $33 per year for each lamp. The remaining proposals from respectively the Manhattan, New-York Mutual, and Metropolitan Companies, were referred to the President of the board for consideration.

BROOKLYN.

The Police report 2,052 arrests for the past month.

Mayor Hunter went to Albany yesterday morning to look after the Charities bill.

A barber named A. W. Robinson was committed for trial by Justice Walsh yesterday on a charge preferred by Mr. John Davis, of No. 155 Fulton street, of forging a check for $62 on one of the Boston banks.

A very interesting lecture on "The Lessons of the Gothic Temple" was delivered Tuesday evening last before Commonwealth Lodge No. 409, F. and A. M., Henry S. Knapp, W. Master, by Rt. W. Brother Morrison, Jr. Gr. Deacon of the Grand Lodge of New-York. There was a very large attendance of members and visiting brethren, and the lecture was received with marked approval. Among those present were Rt. W. Bro. Elwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master; Rt. W. Bro. Boak, Sr. Grand Deacon; Rt. W. Bro. Bowen, Past Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec; Rt. W. Bro. James M. Fuller; Rt. W. Bro. Richey, W. Bro. Couch, and seventeen Masters of Brooklyn and New-York Lodges. After the lecture, the guests of the lodge were invited to partake of an elegant collation, which was spread in the ante-room.

The amount of taxes received by the Collector during the last month was $406,544 82.

A lecture on temperance will be delivered, this evening, by Mrs. Susannah Evans, at the Presbyterian Church, Noble street.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Young will lecture, this evening, at the Bedford Avenue Reform Church, corner of Clymer street, on "My Life in Bondage."

Capts. Crafts and Campbell, of the Fourth and Tenth Precincts, still report the receipt of contributions of money and supplies for the support of the soup-houses under their care.

An infant child of Mr. Charles Myers, of No. 15 Dunham place, died in terrible agony Tuesday night from the effects of a spoonful of Croton-oil given it by its mother in mistake for soothing syrup.

Judge Pratt yesterday granted a motion made by counsel for Ex-Sheriff Walters for a bill of particulars from the prosecution in the suit of the Supervisors against the Ex-Sheriff for $25,000, alleged to have been received from the county on fraudulent bills.

A noted boarding-house thief, named Marvin E. Hamlin, arrested yesterday by Detective Roach, of the Third Precinct, will be taken to Philadelphia by Detective Wood, this morning, on a charge of stealing $650 from the boarding-house of a Mrs. Deal in that city.

It is understood that the memorial of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum to the Legislature for relief from an assessment for sewerage has been withdrawn. This course, it is said has been taken to avoid setting a precedent in the future for like applications from similar institutions.

In the case of Mrs. Emily A. Parker, who strangled herself with a rope in the cellar of her residence, at No. 116 Prospect street, on Tuesday morning, the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict to the effect that deceased committed suicide while laboring under great depression of mind.

There were 138 cases on the calendar in the United States Eastern District Court yesterday, all of which have been set down for dates subsequent to the 15th instant, for the reason, as stated by Judge Benedict, that the cases remaining over from the March term would occupy the court until that time.

Prof. C. A. Ford, of Michigan University, delivers the second of his physiological lectures this evening before the Young Men's Christian Association, at Association Hall. The subject of the lecture is "The Human Hand and its Modifications." The lecture will be illustrated by numerous diagrams.

The Eastern District Hospital authorities complain that the ambulance service in that part of the city is very bad. The ambulance is kept at a livery-stable, and frequently, when there is occasion for its use, there is, it is alleged, no competent driver, and the vehicle is without the proper equipments in the way of blankets, &c.

The subject of swill-milk is exciting a good deal of attention in Brooklyn at present. A local paper yesterday published a list of names of local dealers who sell milk of cows fed on hot swill obtained from a distillery near where they are stabled. The animals are represented as being dreadfully diseased from drinking the hot swill.

Officer Philip Rogers yesterday purchased two diamond rings worth over $200 from a young man, named William Fox, who offered them for $5, saying he was hard up. Rogers, who was in citizen's clothes, took Fox to the station-house after the purchase, and subsequent inquiry developed the fact that the rings had been stolen from Mrs. J. Nusson. Fox has held.

The Pratt Oil Works, from which the society coopers have recently been discharged, still continues to be guarded by the Police. The non-society men marched to their work yesterday in a body, each man carrying his working implements to use in defense in case of an attack. During the morning one of the non-society men, named Philip Schwarz, had his head slightly cut with a stone.

A term of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District was opened yesterday by Judge Benedict. The boys, John Cummings and Daniel Lynch, charged with breaking into the Post Office at Stapleton, Staten Island, and stealing $35 worth of stamps, on the night of the 25th ult., were arraigned, and pleaded guilty to the first count in the indictment. They were remanded for sentence.

The Board of City Works yesterday directed the Chief Engineer to ascertain whether the appropriation already made was sufficient to complete the Hempstead Water Works. For this work $1,600,000 has already been expended, and it is said that $750,000 more will be required to pay for what has already been done. It is thought that the works will cost $3,000,000 before they are completed.

LONG ISLAND.

Rebecca Burgess, a girl only eleven and a half years old, suspected of poisoning the family of Mr. Isaac N. Teed, at Mattituck, several days ago, by putting arsenic in the butter on the tea-table, was arrested on Tuesday. She acknowledged having made an effort to poison the family, but assigned no special reason for it. She had an examination yesterday, and on account of her youth was sent to the House of Reformation.

During the month of March the wills of the following-named persons were admitted to probate by Judge Hagner, of the Queens County Probate Court: Daniel Remsen, Julius C. Wright, Edmund Smith, Henry S. Mott, Peter Ousterman, Conklin Baylis, William Underhill, Samuel Seaman, John Mingo, George Schenck, and Charles Lütters. Letters of administration were granted upon the estates of Frederick August, Harriet Allen, Asa L. Corson, James Carraher, Ann Durkin, Sarah Ann Jackson, Marie Lütters, George E. Menfort, Mary Nealen, Margaret O. Harra, Thomas Pearer, George Van Nostrand, and Abigail Wood.

NEW-JERSEY.

All the horse-car lines in Newark propose reducing the fare to six cents.

A day or two ago a son of Benjamin C. Bird, of Clinton, Hunterdon County, was sent on an errand on horseback. A short time subsequently the horse returned home without his rider, and the young man's dead body was found lying by the roadside.

Sheriff Reinhardt, of Hudson County, took five convicts to the State Prison at Trenton yesterday morning. They were: Charles Anderson, Thomas O'Brien, John C. Collins, and Jason C. Smith, sentenced to two and a half years each, and Catharine Regan one year.

The strike of the Erie Railway laborers at the Weehawken coal docks has terminated, the strikers having decided to accept the company's terms. Nearly all the laborers, with the exception of the ring-leaders, have been taken back to work, and the special police guard has been withdrawn.

On Tuesday evening Charles Hollon, a brakeman in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, while walking over a coal train at Dover, fell between the cars, and sustained fatal injuries. A physician deemed it necessary to amputate one of his legs, and he died while the operation was being performed.

The annual report of the Treasurer of Paterson shows the total receipts for the fiscal year ending March 20 to have been $941,802 60, and the expenditures $887,929 77. The Controller reports the total bonded and floating debt of the city to be $1,541,608 58, and the assets $1,336,237 97, leaving a balance against the city of $155,370 61.

James Faubles, residing at No. 123 Bank street, Newark, employed a colored cartman, named Addison Gordon, to remove his furniture yesterday. After one of Gordon's visits to the house a gold watch and chain, valued at $150, were missed, and he was locked up on suspicion of being the thief. The articles were subsequently found in a sink in his cell.

On Tuesday night Officer Glenny, of Jersey City, found a young man named Thomas Wellwood lying on the sidewalk in one of the streets in the Third Precinct in a sick and starving condition. Wellwood said he came from Trenton a few days ago in search of employment, but was unable to procure any, and having no money, he was unable to get either food or shelter. Stimulants and nourishing food were furnished him, and he was taken to the City Hospital for treatment.

A number of gentlemen interested in the project of building a ship canal around Hoboken, to commence at Weehawken, and have an outlet near the Jersey City boundary line, made an inspection of the proposed route yesterday. It is claimed that the work can be completed in two years, and it will be commenced at once. The side walls will be of stone and built to the depth of fifteen feet. When completed, the canal will drain the Hoboken flats and thus enhance the value of property in that locality.

The saloon-keepers of Orange have formed an organization for the purpose of resisting the increase of license fees and other objectionable sections of the new law. The principal objection is to the clause which provides that double the former number of signers shall be required on every application for a license, and also that every recommendation to the Collector of Taxes for a license shall be published, together with the names of the signers, for at least two weeks in one of the city newspapers. It is estimated that upward of eighty saloons would be obliged to close for want of signers if this section were enforced. The saloon-keepers will make application for an injunction.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 1.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for April 2: 157, 161, 159, 163, 165, 166, 167, 168.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Donohue, J.—62, Porous Plaster Company vs. Mason; 84, In the matter, &c., Schermerhorn; 92½, Keenan vs. Waverley Paper Mills; 157, Clews, &c., vs. The Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company; 186, In the matter, &c., Hall; 190, Heath vs. Thompson, &c.; 195, In the matter, &c., Christie; 239, In the matter, &c., Ahrens vs. Oxygen Gas-light Company; 257, Sullivan, Jr., vs. Gage; 259, Reed vs. Allen; 265, Burton vs. Sherman; 266, Guischard vs. Guischard; 267, O'Connor vs. Legget, &c.; 268, Higgins vs. Drake.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned till Saturday, April 4.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned till Monday, May 4.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Will meet on Monday, April 6, for the purpose of rendering decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned until first Monday in April.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Brady, J.—Pietre Stephani, Sergente Paoli, homicide.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Robinson vs. Norris; findings settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Eisner vs. Marks; motion for attachment, &c., as for contempt denied.

Lloyd et al. vs. Barnes; case and amendments settled.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Joachimsen.

Thurber vs. Doherty, Seymour vs. Conkling; motions to open inquests granted on terms.

Blackford vs. Sawyer; motion to open default granted on terms.

Damsreaux vs. Clark; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Griffin vs. Roslickowsky; motion for leave to sue denied.

Jarrett vs. Succaorth, Healey vs. Seneca, Jarrett vs. Seneca; motions to modify orders extending time to answer granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

Ryerson vs. Eritistle; motion to vacate order for irregularity granted.

By Judge Shea.

Bettig vs. Schmidt; motion denied with costs.

Hermann vs. Simon; motion granted on conditions.

Heren vs. Barazzi; motion denied without costs.

Herman vs. Simon; motion granted on conditions that defendant pay $10 costs taxed in judgment, $12 jury's fees, and $10 costs of this motion, and that then the cause can be opened so far as to all on a new trial on the issues joined in the action, on some day to be fixed on entering order under this decision.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Alker and McAdam.

Peyser et al. vs. Pollock; judgment reversed unless the plaintiff consents to reduce his damages to $51, the amount admitted to be due in the answer, with interest, in which case the judgment will be affirmed without costs.

By Judges Shea and Alker.

Bronson vs. Campbell; appeal affirmed with costs.

By Judge Shea.

Bayliss vs. Engineers' and Manufacturers' Publishing Company; motion denied; opinion on file.

[Advertisement.]

A Catarrh in the head is a disgusting disease. WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR, warranted to cure the nuisance. Depot, No. 181 Chatham square, Pain Paint office.

[Advertisement.]

"EASTER FESTIVAL HAT."
KNOX'S LEADING STYLE.
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton st.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steamship Java, for Liverpool.—T. R. Gamwell, G. W. Thorne, G. C. Allen, Mrs. T. E. Draper, John De Witt, Mr. Small, A. Woodthorpe, G. Trucba, G. Meendez, E. A. Becht, C. E. Muoir, H. A. Chapin, John Townsend, Mrs. Murray, Wm. Trabue, Sir Henry Beecher, Wm. Lee, Miss Miller, Pablo Gonzales, Antonio Perez, Thos. Wilkey, Miss Wilkey, Mr. and Mrs. Louppe and two children, Jonathan Edwards, G. W. Goddard, G. P. Knapp, Jas. Little Mr. Fatman, Daniel Lamb, Hon. Henry S. Sanford, Mr. Hare, E. W. Tabor, Geo. S. Scott, Mr. Browne, Louis De Potestad, S. Guiteman, wife and son, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Owen, Chas. B. Owen, John D. Murphy, Louis Weddigen, G. W. Alexander, Harold L. Crane, Geo. Simpson, James King, T. D. Murphy, Mr. Tross, L. B. F. Howell, S. H. McFadden, Mrs. C. McFadden, Miss Jessie Fox, Miss E. Hunt, J. D. Sampson, Mr. Mayer, L. Rosenfeld, J. M. Jaquemot, Thos. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jones, daughter and two sons, Miss Mary Anne Jones, Mrs. Goodjohn, Mr. and Mrs. B. Loneforth, two children and infant, Master F. McFadden.

In steam-ship Leo, for Savannah.—A. T. Clagett, Mr Battershell, Prof. Wm. Gammell, A. L. Bamey, Stephen Growell, Thomas Emmet, Joseph Kreger, C. D. Lenoard, John P. Norris, Helen A. Fields, Thomas M. Mayhew Le Baron Drury, H. C. Sixton, Capt. Scott, Capt. West.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, from San Francisco.—J. M. Evans and brother, Mrs. Evans and two daughters, R. S. Waddell, F. J. Hollister, Miss Fannie Hollister, L. B. Mitchell and family, Chas. L. Dyer, Rev. J. O'Hagan, O. Connolly, wife, and child, Mrs. Swamp and two sons, J. Farrell and wife, Ernest Horn, Louis Hoft, Capt. Knapp, wife, and child, S. R. Crowell and wife, John A. McDonald, Mark Dani, Mrs. C. Doane and son, W. W. Swain, Miss A. Germain, R. Hughes, G. C. Richards, E. Boxheld, James Smith, O. S. Glover, F. M. Wilcox, Mrs. G. D. Hall, Jas. Mason, Mrs. A. Nickels, A. E. DeLane, W. E. Polly, Dr. W. G. Budington, J. R. Secord, H. B. Holmes and wife, E. L. Phelps, John Ostrander, W. H. Hogan, Miss J. Oppenheim, Col. G. W. Fernon and wife, Capt. W. H. Henry, Miss C. Benjamin, Mrs. Harry Marsden, Mrs. Wa Cannon, T. J. Carter and wife, Capt. W. Cushing, J. R. Tinham, R. Phelps, G. W. Hempstead, A. D. Bellamy, and 95 in the steerage. From Aspinwall—Mr. Renshaw, wife, and child, J. M. Mendosa, La Asche, Mrs. Clyne, Manuel Pense, A. Provost, Capt. Nickles, Capt. Stevens, Capt. Bowditch, Wm. Blanchard, B. Barbier, A. Joval, A. Arango, J. Cisneros, T. W. Conklin, Geo. Remington, Thos. Kivlen, Mr. Sherwood, Michael Holland. From Kingston—Mrs. Cespedes, two children, and servant, E. L. Luaces, C. Del Castello, C. Marredondo, Robt. Idson, Ono Jackson, Dr. T. G. Hull, E. Pamly, Errick Parmly, E. Meyer, C. M. Meyer.

In steam-ship Celtic, from Liverpool.—Mr. Spence, Mrs. Spence, Senor Don Jose Marquis Pinheiro, Dona Virginia C. Pinheiro, Dona Candida Pinheiro, P. C. Brocchus, Miss Mary Salmon, Miss Emma White, Sister Anna Maria, Mrs. Lampard, Miss Lampard, Master George Lampard, Master Paul Lampard, Mrs. Mary MacKee, Miss Isabella MacKee, John MacKee, David MacKee, Victor M. Haldeman, Frank Hevey, Mrs. Catherine Hevey, Stephen Gray, Mrs. Emily Gray, Henry Perigal, Louis Schach, Pierre De Cardi, J. J. Sharp, Mrs. J. J. Sharp, J. Hirsch, C. S. Wray, G. H. Aldrich, T. C. McKean, John E. Turney, James Salmon, Hugh Bell, Geo. Wave, C. Grover, Louis Chantal, H. E. Jacobson, Wm. Krebs, James Mawdsley, Alfred Dobell, A. Munkittrick, Jr., C. E. Cochrane, Frank Ziegler, Charles Albert Moesle, Fred. Wood, J. Finlay, Mrs. Coote, Miss Coote, Master Frank Coote, Henry Coote, Mr. Argent, Mr. Harding, James Ricer, L. H. Sweetman.

In steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.—Mrs. C. A. Harvey, child, and infant, Dr. W. A. Brown, W. Malsbury, Mrs. De Belfort, Miss Millie Belfort, F. Hornblower, A. Gorman and wife, J. M. Smith, Mr. Foster, Dr Woodword, H. Berridge, G. Richards, G. Hudson, Mr. Crosby, F. Llado, C. A. Berthelet, Capt. Young and wife, Mrs. Duncan Henderson, Rev. B. R. Gifford, Col. Boyle, A. Delonde, Mr. Hughes, Douglas Stabart, D. Kirk, wife, two children and nurse.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—Albert Matthews, F. Le Garcia, M. Solomon, J. R. Tremple, J. B. Rothe, G. B. Espena, J. G. Pola, Chion Pat, E. Ganman, L. Ybor, D. F. Rivero.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:44 | Sun sets.....6:26 | Moon rises..7:13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:49 | Gov. Island..8:36 | Hell Gate...9:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, April 1.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.; City of Houston, Deering, Galveston, &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.; America, (Ger.,) Bussius, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, &c., Chas. G. Francklyn; Vicksburg, Randolph, Port-au-Prince, New-York and West India Steam-ship Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; South Carolina, Becket, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia.

Ship Blue Jacket, Whitmore, Liverpool, Simonson & Cheesebrough.

Barks Sea, (Br.,) Bonner, Liverpool for orders, Snow & Burgess; Druigi Dubrovachi, (Aust.,) Caraman, Amsterdam; Prinz Fried Carl, (Ger.,) Granzen, Stockholm, Funch, Edye & Co.; Vibella, (Br.,) Coffin, London for orders, Boyd & Hineken; Ellen Dyer, Clapp, Havana, &c., H. D. Brookman & Co.; Amelia, Burgess, Cronstadt for orders, J. Atkins & Co.

Brigs Anna Lindsley, (Br.,) Outhouse, St. Johns, N. F., Heney & Parker; Victoria, Hotchkiss, Bridgetown, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Angola, (Br.,) Mines, St. Johns, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Three Cheers, (Br.,) Connolly, Halifax, N. S., John Gamble, Jr.

Schr. H. A. Hunt, Peterson, Cardenas.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool March 19, via Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. March 26, lat. 44 57, lon. 41 59, passed a State Line steamer bound E.; 28th, lat. 41 36, lon. 52 24, at 3:10 P. M., passed steam-ship Algeria, hence for Liverpool; 30th, lat. 41 12, lon. 62 58, at 11:05 A. M., passed steam-ship City of Brooklyn, bound E.; same date, lat. 41 12, lon. 63 03, at 11:20 A. M., passed steam-ship Egypt, do.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Simpson, London March 12 and Havre 15th, with mdse. and 140 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. March 26, lat. 40 47, lon. 45 06, passed a four-masted steamer (supposed a White Star) bound E.; 27th, lat. 42 44, lon. 49 25, passed a supposed Anchor steamer bound E.; 30th, lat. 42 41, lon. 61 44, passed a White Star and an Anchor steamer bound E.; April 1, 5:30 A. M., passed a Guion steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Hansa, (Ger.,) Klugkist, Bremen March 14, and Southampton 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana March 26, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co. March 28, off Sombrero, passed schr. Carrie bound N.; 29th, off Carnaveral, passed bark Brothers bound N.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Cavarly, Aspinwall March 23, and Kingston, Jam., 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Pembroke, (Br.,) Williams, Cardiff March 15, with mdse. and passengers to Archibald Baxter.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Sisson, Liverpool Feb. 21, with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co.

Ship Black Prince, (of London,) Inglis, Shanghai Dec. 10, with teas, &c., to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Evening Star, (Norw.,) Speich, London 49 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Eber, (Aust.,) Gurich, Liverpool 60 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Jane, (of Greenock,) Dunne, Pernambuco 21 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. B. Borland & Co.

Brig R val, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Norris, Pernambuco 37 ds., with sugar to B. D. Morgan & Co.

Brig Black Swan, (of Georgetown, S. C.,) Winslow, St. Pierre, Mart., 17 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt.

Brig F. J. Merryman, Lecraw, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to R. A. Robertson.

Brig Clytie, (of Searsport,) Dow, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to J. & G. Fowler.

Schr. H. A. Burnham, (of Boston,) Raynes, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co.

Schr. Mary Burdett, (of Newburyport,) Harding, Para 18 ds., with rubber and nuts to Burdett & Pond.

Schr. Constitution, Smith, Jacksonville 15 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co. Will proceed to Albany to discharge.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Hathaway, Taunton.
Schr. Messenger, Hathaway, Taunton.
Schr. Kate and Mary, Cogswell, Fall River.
Schr. Julia and Martha, Bolt, Fall River.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. A. H. Brown, Ryder, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Nightingale, Young, Bristol.
Schr. Snow Bird, (Br.,) Clark, St. John, N. B., via New-Haven.
Schr. Ivey Bell, Heath, Rockport, Me.
Schr. D. and E. Kelly, Kelly, Salem.
Schr. Harriet Ryan, Robbins, Salem.
Schr. Samuel Sharp, Webb, Newport, for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. W. McCobb, McCormick, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Unison, Hunt, Somerset, for Elizabethport.
Schr. White Rock, Lafferty, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Staten Islander, Parsons, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen Bridgeport, for Port Johnson.
Schr. E. Williams, Russell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. New-Zealand, Simmons, Newport.
Schr. Frank Meroin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Sarah Bruen, Austin, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. John Warren Magar, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. W. P. Phillips, Hawkins, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Julia Ann, Wells, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Jacob Raymond, Brown, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. William Gray, Allen, New-London.
Schr. Challenge, Terry, Riverhead.
Schr. Moses Eddy, Cottrell, Boston, for Newark.
Schr. James Alderdice, Rockhill, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Nellie, Sommers, Bath, with ice to C. H. Mathews.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, E. S. E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships America, for Bremen; Ethiopia, for Glasgow; Java, for Liverpool; Vicksburg, for Port-au-Prince; City of Houston, for New-Orleans; Leo, for Savannah; bark Protector, for Hamburg; schr. E. V. Glover, for Georgetown, S. C.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 1.—Arr. steamers F. W. Brune, from New-York; Octorara, from New-York; Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia; bark Devonshire, from Guanape; brig E. A. Barnard, from Sagua; schrs. Belle Crowell, from Havana; Edwin J. Morrison, from Boston; Jennie Spear, from New-York; C. R. Kirk, from Jersey City; A. H. Hurlbut, from New-Haven; Belle Holliday, from Hoboken; William Schmink, from Philadelphia.

Cld. steamers Wm. Lawrence, for Boston; Vindicator, for New-York; Vineland, for New-York; John S. Shriver, for Philadelphia; brigs Agnes, Barton, for the West Indies; Jessie Rhynas, for the West Indies; schrs. M. K. Downer, for Boston; W. F. Phelps, for New-Haven; Walter Palmer, for Jersey City; A. C. Lyon, for New-York; John K. Shaw, for Hoboken; Kate MacNamara, for Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Nestorian, for Liverpool; barks Amor and Ottavio M, for Cork; brigs Saama, for Cork; and Anita Owen, for Havana.

BOSTON, Mass., April 1.—Arr. steamer Atlas, from Liverpool; Nelson, from New-York; barks John Boyd, from Glasgow; C. O. Whitmore, from Key West; brig Confederate, from Turk's Island.

Below, ship San Carlos, from Valparaiso.

GALVESTON, April 1.—Arr. steamer State of Texas, from New-York; schr. St. Croix, from Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 1.—Cld. ships Fylgja and Jupiter, for Cronstadt; India, for Revel; brig Jane Goodyear, for Bristol.

Arr. at the Passes, bark Araldo, from Havre.

Sld. barks Asta and Emma.

On the bars at South-west Pass, steamer Vandalia. At Pass A L'Outre steamers Jamaican, St. Louis, and Vixen, all outward bound.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 1.—Arr. steam-ship San Salvador, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ships Huntsville, for New-York; Oriental, for Boston; schrs. Daniel Piersen, for Damariscotta; Rosannah Rose, for Yarmouth, Me.; bark Robert North, for Europe.

Cld. schrs. Satilla, for Satilla River; barks New-Brunswick, for Carl Haven; Aleide, for Queenstown, for orders; Columbus, for Reval; Olbers, for Liverpool; brig Ida S. Ray, for Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 1—9 A. M.—Arr. none. Returned schr. John W. Rumsey. Sld. schrs. P. L. Smith, Terrapin, Addie Murchie, Grand Island, F. Nickerson, Lottie, General Hall, William B. Thomas, A. K. Woodward, J. G. Drew, Sunbeam, Alice, Lizzie Smith, G. C. Morris, Lulie, M. Jenkins, George Nevenger, H. Atwood, Anna Leland, John James, M. L. Newton, Adrian, Herald, Nile, Malabar, George B. Ferguson, Ceres, J. Paine, Freddie L. Porter, David Faust, S. and E. Corson, J. B. Clayton, H. T. Potter, M. L. Varney, Alice M. Allen, Hero, Harriet Fuller, William H. West, J. Mears, Richmond, Harriet L. Brooks, Yantic, R. Gates, Willie Stevens, Leontine, Lucy A. Blossom, D. M. French, Mary Doane, Deborah Jones. 9 A. M.—Wind—N. E., fresh.

March 31—9 A. M.—Arr. schr. Malabar, Belfast, for New-York. Passed by, schr. John D. Paige, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Sld. brig Kodiak, schrs. Emma O. Curtis, Lucy K. Coggswell, Ann, L. Lockwood, Henry Allen, Wm. Walton, Benj. Eastside, John W. Rumsey.

Wind—N. W.; overcast.

SPOKEN.

April 1, twenty-five miles S. E. from Sandy Hook, bark Northern Queen, (Br.,) from Bremen for Sandy Hook, 35 ds. out, and ordered to St. John's, N. B., by pilot-boat Widgeon, No. 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bark Capella, (Norw.,) Mirschmidt, from London, arr. March 30, reports lat. 27 20, lon. 65, saw the wreck of a ship of about 1,000 tons; appeared to be abandoned, as there were no signals made; foremast was broken off close to the foreyard, and the main and mizzen masts were broken off about ten feet from the deck; bulwarks were washed away between fore and main rigging; the jib was flying about; it being 6 P. M. and getting dark did not think it advisable to board her.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 1.—Sld. for the United States, Neptune's Car, J. H. Schwensen, Udjus, Axel, Saranak, and Mary G. Reed.

Arr. out from the United States on the 30th inst., Czarina, Europe, Flora, Alert, Actif, Agostinas, Condor, Ludwig, and Stambo.

Arr. out from the United States on the 31st inst., Johanna Margaretha, Syria, Savannah, British Monarch, Daniel Draper, Seaman, Harmonio, Mary K. Campbell, and Galveston.

Arr. out from the United States on April 1, Wylo, August Denbighshire, Emma, Percy, Marco Polo, Maud Helen, Ellen Goudy, Fannie, Delfino, Sara, Vesuvius, Antonio Olivari, Annie Fleming, Cleveland, North Star, Helios, Glen Tilt, Mangalore, and Lake Ontario.

Also arr. out from the United States, Runeberg and Probo.

QUEENSTOWN, April 1.—The White Star Line steam-ship Gaelic, Capt. Jennings, from New-York March 21, for Liverpool, arr. in this harbor to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 1.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Nurnberg, Capt. Jager, from Baltimore March 20, for Bremen, touched here this morning.

MOVILLE, April 1.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Castalia, Capt. Butler, from New-York March 20, for Glasgow, touched here yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Hecla, Capt. Murphy, from Boston March 21, arr. here at 9 o'clock last night.

LONDON BROUGHAMS,
PAIR AND SINGLE HORSE,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
QUALITY AND STYLE UNEQUALED.
BREWSTER & CO.
OF BROOME ST.
Factory, Broadway and 47th st.
Sales-room, 5th av. and 14th st.

KURTZ PHOTOGRAPHER, has removed from No. 872 Broadway, to the more spacious rooms of his NEW BUILDING, on Madison square, (East 23d st.)

LACE CURTAINS A SPECIALTY
G. L. KELTY & CO. BROADWAY. FIFTH AV. 23d ST.
ALSO, LAMBREQUINS AND LONG CURTAINS.

Fine Electro Silver-plated Ware.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
No. 550 Broadway, New-York.
Factories: West Meriden, Conn.

THE GALLEON TREASURE COMPANY

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York.

Capital Stock, $750,000, in 7,500 shares of $100 each.

The immediate object of the organization of this company is for acquiring and operating a concession granted by the Spanish Government—a copy of which may be seen at the office of the company—giving the right to recover the vast amount of treasure known, by well-authenticated facts of history, to have been sunk in the fleet of Spanish galleons in the harbor of Vigo, in Spain, in 1702.

A detailed historical statement, covering all the facts in regard to the sinking of this fleet of galleons, may be obtained, in pamphlet form, on application, either by post or personally, at the office of the company. A careful perusal of this pamphlet is urged not only for the information of those disposed to embark in the undertaking, but as a matter of historical interest.

Briefly outlined, these facts are as follows, viz.:

The treasure contained in the galleons of 1702, was the accumulation of four years, both public and private, and estimated at a value of eighty millions of pieces of eight (each piece of eight being the equivalent of one piastre, or Spanish silver dollar.) This fleet of galleons, laden with the treasure, and convoyed by a French fleet of twenty-three line-of-battle ships, arrived in the harbor of Vigo in September, 1702. An attack was made by a combined Anglo-Dutch fleet on the Franco-Spanish fleet, with a view to the capture of the treasure, on the 22d October, 1702. The success of the attack being imminent, the French and Spanish officers determined, rather than that the treasure should fall into the hands of the Anglo-Dutch, to burn and sink the galleons with the treasure, in the harbor of Vigo; and, in pursuance of this determination, fourteen of the galleons with the treasure were sunk, the remaining nine falling into the possession of the Anglo-Dutch, viz., four to the English and five to the Dutch. Of the four taken by the English, the most valuable, viz., the prize taken by the Monmouth, sunk at the entrance of the Bay of Vigo, from striking on a sunken rock; and the Dutch were compelled to abandon two of their prizes, being unable to extinguish the flames; thus leaving seventeen out of the twenty-three galleons submerged.

A comparatively small portion of coin, forming part of the treasure, had been landed at Vigo before the attack, but the total value of treasure submerged approximates, as near as can be determined, and upon the lowest estimate, at not less than thirty-seven millions of dollars.

The value and existence of the treasure being beyond doubt, the only question is the feasibility of its recovery. Upon this feature of the project, thorough reliance is placed upon the opinion, or rather unqualified assurances, of Col. John F. Gowen, the eminent American engineer, who, as is generally known, acquired a world-wide reputation from his extraordinary and unprecedented feat in raising the entire Russian fleet, consisting of seventy ships and vessels of war of all sizes, which were sunk by the Russians in the harbor of Sevastopol during the Crimean war. Col. Gowen, by a personal examination of the harbor of Vigo, has located and examined several of the galleons, their position and condition, and considers the raising of the treasure is a matter beyond the possibility of doubt, involving no serious difficulty, and unaccompanied by anything like the labor attending the operation of raising the Russian fleet.

Arrangements have been made with Col. Gowen, by which he is under engagement to take personal supervision of the recovery of the treasure and all matters relating thereto, and also undertakes to contract and supply all the necessary machinery and outfit.

Reference is particularly requested to the report of Col. Gowen, made after his examination, and also his supplemental report, which throws additional light upon the subject.

The prominent features of the undertaking are: *First*, the enormous value of the treasure; *second*, the undoubted feasibility of its recovery; *third*, prompt and very large returns.

Of the capital stock the company give 4,500 shares, fully paid, for the purchase of the concession, leaving 3,000 shares for the purpose of raising the requisite working capital, and for which subscriptions are now invited.

The capital will be called up as follows:

Upon application	25 per cent.
Upon allotment	25 per cent.
Sixty days after allotment	25 per cent.
Total	75 per cent.

It is not contemplated to call up the remaining 25 per cent., unless it should hereafter be found requisite, and then only upon thirty days' notice. The 75 per cent. will produce abundant funds for all contemplated requirements, the remaining 25 per cent. being reserved for any contingency.

Applications for shares must be made on forms, obtainable by post, or in person, at the office of the company, or from the bankers of the company,

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York, and must be accompanied by the payment of $25 on each share applied for.

Subscriptions will receive priority as applied for. In the event of no allotment being made to an applicant, the deposit will be returned forthwith, without deduction.

As soon as the three thousand shares now offered are subscribed for, the subscribers will be called together, to nominate seven persons from their number, to constitute the Board of Trustees. This course has been adopted after mature consideration, in order that parties investing in the enterprise may control the disposition of the capital, and direct the management of the company.

All moneys subscribed for stock will be paid by the subscribers direct to the bankers of the company, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., against their receipt for the same, and will be by them held intact, subject only to the disposition of the Board of Directors as above.

THE GALLEON TREASURE COMPANY.
Temporary offices, No. 17 Nassau st., New-York.

Abbatt & Duyckinck,
SUCCESSORS TO
ABBATT, MOORE & CO.,
NO. 52 EAST 10TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
ARE NOW EXHIBITING A DESIRABLE STOCK OF
BOYS' CLOTHING,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, WHICH THEY OFFER AT PRICES
MUCH REDUCED.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, FROM WHICH THEY TAKE ORDERS FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
AT MUCH LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

REAL BARGAINS
IN
CHINA, GLASS, PLATED WARE,
AND
GAS FIXTURES.
In order to dispose promptly of $100,000 worth of surplus stock left over since the panic, and to make room for new Spring goods,
Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
No. 686 Broadway,
Offer the following inducements on a portion of their stock:
Twenty to forty per cent. discount on $50,000 worth of Gas Fixtures.
Twenty per cent. discount on $30,000 worth of China and Glass Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Dessert Sets, Toilet Sets, &c.
Twenty-five per cent. discount on $20,000 worth of Cutlery and Fine Plated Ware.

Brooks Brothers,
(OF UNION SQUARE,)
WILL REMOVE ON
MONDAY, APRIL 6,
TO THE NEW BUILDING
In Broadway, corner of Bond st.

Richardson, Boynton & Co.,
Manufacturers, and dealers in
Boynton's "Brick and Portable Heating Furnaces," "ELEVATED" and "LOW OVEN" Ranges, "NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-place Heaters, COOKING and HEATING STOVES.
Send for Circulars—No. 234 Water st., N. Y.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., NO. 144 LEXINGTON av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.

THE WOMEN'S CRUSADE.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT IN OHIO TOWNS AND CITIES.

THE WAR IN CLEVELAND—THE MOVEMENT A SUBSTANTIAL FAILURE—POLITICAL COMPLICATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, March 30, 1874.

The women's war on the liquor traffic continues to be the main topic of interest in Northern Ohio. Nearly every town has in its turn been affected, and the ladies are meeting with varied success in different localities. The greatest interest in the movement has lately centred in the larger places, notably in Cleveland. The whirl of excitement into which the neighboring villages were thrown for a long time apparently excited no influence on this city; soon, however, meetings to discuss temperance were held, and praying bands were organized in a quiet manner, but the idea of a genuine saloon warfare being inaugurated here was generally ridiculed. About one week since the liquor-sellers were aroused from their fancied security by the news that the foe was in the midst of their camp. The disgraceful riots, which were reported in your Associated Press dispatches, ensued; several women of the praying-bands were seriously injured, narrowly escaping with their lives, and one man in his efforts to protect them from the infuriated mob, was wounded so that he is now lying at the point of death. This out break was the one thing needful to arouse the friends of temperance, reform to a fever heat. Mass-meetings were held the press and clergy of the city denounced the action of the rabble in cowardly attacking a company of defenseless women, and wealthy citizens, whose sympathies would not otherwise have been enlisted, offered their influence and money in aid of the cause. In order to prevent a recurrence of the riots Mayor Otis, after consulting with the Board of Police Commissioners and other city officials, issued a proclamation ordering the enforcement of a city ordinance prohibiting the blockading of the sidewalks. This ordinance was construed to apply to the women as well as to the other sex, and therefore prevented the holding of street prayer-meetings as customary in other places. The Police Department and military companies were instructed to see that the provisions of the ordinance were strictly complied with. Saloon men now began to recognize the mistake which they had made, and when the "crusaders" again returned cautiously upon the streets, accompanied by a large force of armed policemen, no trouble worthy of mention was experienced.

The women summed up the results of their labors in Cleveland at a meeting held in the Young Men's Christian Association building Saturday afternoon. During the past week there were four bands, numbering twenty-five ladies each, engaged in the central wards; there were also three on the west side, one on the south side, one in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards, and four in the Eighteenth—late Newburg. The only perceptible success has been achieved in the latter ward, where ten of one hundred and thirty places where liquor was sold have been closed. Every dealer in ardent spirits in other sections of the city has been invited to join the Liquor-sellers' Association, which has adopted a line of action causing its members to absolutely refuse the women admittance to their establishments. As the municipal ordinance above referred to effectually prevents street services, the praying-bands have frequently walked many squares and returned fatigued to the churches, having been unable to discover a single place where they could gain an entrance to hold religious exercises. The several thousand women who have enlisted, however, assert that they are not discouraged, and announce that fifteen or twenty storming parties will be sent forth each day during the present week. The clergymen continue to discuss the absorbing theme from their pulpits, and mass-meetings are to be held in each ward immediately. The gentlemen's committee are preparing to prosecute leading saloon keepers for selling intoxicating beverages in violation of the law. As there is considerable capital represented among its members, there is a prospect of a fierce contest in the courts between the committee and the Liquor-sellers' Association. At the instance of this committee, the Police are causing a general observance of the ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquors to minors and habitual drunkards.

In a very few of the smaller places in Northern Ohio the traffic has, for the time, been crushed out, while in the greater number the success has been very indifferent, and the temperance cause seems to be losing ground. A great many of the reported "surrenders" can in no manner be classed with a genuine abandonment of the traffic because of its unlawfulness, as the proprietors, on "surrendering" saloons, in two-thirds of the cases reported have capitulated for a pecuniary consideration, and, after a few weeks, declare their intention to again engage in the business. There are, without doubt, cases in which the yielding proprietors are sincere in their actions and converted to the temperance cause, but they are isolated, and in nine cases out of ten of the "surrenders" reported, either money has accomplished the work or they have closed, fearing indictments by Grand Juries. Reports at the beginning of the movement were grossly exaggerated, the least concession on the part of a saloon-keeper being heralded forth as a great victory, and where several weeks ago all saloons were reported closed and druggists selling only for medicinal, (!) mechanical, and sacramental purposes, the business is now about as lucrative as formerly, in a more restricted manner to be sure, but gradually, as the excitement dies away, the venders of the "ardent" become bolder.

There are towns in which the work accomplished is having a most salutary effect, and in all probability will "stick," being strengthened by stringent corporation ordinances, coupled with a public sentiment which bids fair in the future to hold the traffic in check. The McConnelsville ordinance, in substance declaring nuisances all places where liquors which can intoxicate are sold, has been adopted by town councils generally, but unless rigidly enforced, it will prove a dead-letter, as in most cases has the stringent law of '54, and later the celebrated Adair law, although occasionally we hear of a Common Pleas Judge who has backbone enough to enforce the latter to its strictest interpretation.

In many of the towns of Northern Ohio the temperance movement is assuming a political complexion, and candidates for town offices to be filled April 6, have been nominated on the direct issue of temperance or anti-temperance. This political aspect has in a measure lessened the strength of the movement, and is bringing forth predicted fruit, namely: Division in the temperance ranks, and a scramble for the small places. However, a wholesome public sentiment against the unrestricted traffic in liquor is rapidly forming throughout the State, which will be the means of bringing out the license element at the next general election for State officers, and many shrewd persons predict that within the next two years a stringent license law will be enacted, which will partially do away with the curse against which the ladies here wage such heroic warfare.

The German element throughout the State has generally opposed the temperance movement since its commencement, and the German press has been exceedingly bitter in its denunciations of the crusade.

INTERESTING SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS THUS FAR ATTAINED.

The women's war on whisky, which, it is claimed, had its beginning and first substantial successes in Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio, has now been in progress nearly four months. The Dayton *Journal* of Monday gives an interesting statement of what has been done in Ohio, which we quote: "The main practical results that have been accomplished," it says, "are the creation of a powerful public sentiment against bar-rooms and dissipation, and, as a consequence, a material reduction of consumption of liquors. Every county in Ohio has its Women's prayer leagues, and through their efforts some 300 bar-rooms have been closed; the open traffic in liquors has been, for the present at least, totally closed in some twenty or more towns, ranging in population from 6,000, (Greenville, in Darke county,) down to little hamlets of a dozen families; also in several counties. In some places the influence of the movement has been conspicuously demonstrated by the passage of ordinances totally prohibiting the sale of all kinds of liquors, the prosecution and severe punishment of persons who have violated the law, and especially by the refusal of the Ohio House of Representatives to modify the Adair law. While it is true that opposition to the movement has gained strength, it is also true that the crusade is stronger to-day than it has been at any previous period. The prayer leagues embrace a greater territory than ever before, are better organized, and are more resolute in their determination. They are meeting with success in smaller places, which encourages their belief that they will ultimately suppress the traffic in the interior of the State, but in large cities, like Dayton, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, they do not seem to accomplish anything beyond the creation of an influence adverse to the liquor traffic. This, of course, will ultimately make a progress, for it will affect political movements and thus influence the Legislature and the judiciary. The increasing tendency of juries to indict liquor-dealers for violating the law, and the disposition of courts to impose severe penalties upon conviction, illustrates the direction of popular sympathies. The movement has been stopped in only one place where is was begun—in Germantown, in this county, where it was spasmodic and timid from the beginning. The approaching elections will be apt to give the movement a check in some other places, the liquor men being united by common interest, while the prohibitionists, utterly without numerical force, will endeavor to make an exhibition of themselves in order to advertise their leaders, who cannot live happily without notoriety.

The crusade in Dayton has made no practical progress in the way of closing saloons. A few diminutive bar-rooms have shut up, but 304 continue to sell, although the general consumption of liquors by the dram has been reduced probably to the extent of $1,000 per week in the aggregate. A powerful temperance influence, however, has been created, and large numbers of men heretofore accustomed to patronizing the bars, disliking to be seen at saloons, have desisted from their former open habits. How many have shifted to private bottles cannot be surmised. The women continue their daily marches, visiting some of the saloons four or five times a day, and Wednesday night a band from the Third Street Presbyterian Church startled some of the bar-keepers by visitations as late as 10 o'clock. Saloon-keepers are very much exasperated, but they deport themselves like gentlemen, and almost unanimously receive the women courteously. It may be remarked that many establishments have excluded from their bars all liquors, excepting wine and malt liquors, which the law permit them to sell. But few believe that the crusade will very soon effect the closing of any considerable number of bar-rooms, and it is quite likely that if the ticket supported by the liquor-dealers succeeds at the election, the crusade will be very materially checked after the 6th of April.

The street movement, which begun in Cincinnati last week, produced such a popular commotion that the authorities interfered, and have practically driven the women back into the churches. The Board of Aldermen, composed of both anti-temperance and temperance men, unanimously advised the Mayor to interfere, which he did by addressing a kind but firm note to the crusaders, advising them that as their movement tended to disturb the peace, it would be his duty to interfere. It is intimated, however, that the women will brave the authorities in order to make a case for adjudication.

At Cleveland the vigorous interference of the authorities with the ruffians who assailed the women in the streets, seems to have suppressed the disorders which threatened to involve that city in a disastrous riot. It also checked the movement of the crusaders, who are not permitted to blockade the streets or crowd the bar-rooms without consent of the saloonist whose premises are invaded.

The movement proceeds at Columbus pretty much as it does here, although the leader there does not seem to exercise the good judgment that controls the Dayton movement. There appears to be more straining after popular effect at the capital than telling service. Great displays are said to be made, and the constant tolling of bells while the bands are marching is intolerable to sick people. Bar-room conquests are infrequent, but public sentiment is created.

Crusading has not yet begun at Toledo, and there are doubts whether it will be attempted, although the city has been subdivided into ten districts for that purpose. More than half the population is German, and nine-tenths of the bar-rooms are kept by Germans. As in Dayton, not to exceed a score of native-born citizens are engaged in the business.

At Springfield, work has been going on nearly two months, and the traffic greatly reduced, but not half the saloons have been closed. The population is now distinctly divided between the crusaders and anti-crusaders, and the former party is constantly growing. The Spring elections are made up on the rugged issue of water or whisky. This is also the case at Xenia, but water has the best of it, by long odds. During the past week there were about 100 convictions for violating the law, many heavy fines, with costs assessed, and imprisonment prescribed. One man was fined about $800, and sentenced to eighty days in jail; one woman fined about $400, and sent to jail in default of payment. At Pomeroy, 211 indictments were found, and all who were convicted were find $100 each, with costs, and imprisonment in default of payment. The Grand Juries in many other places have found scores of indictments, and a large number of bar-rooms have thus been forced to close. The heaviest penalties have been inflicted for sales to minors—which everybody admits to be just. Zanesville is free from crusading, but is under the dangerous shadow of a prohibitory ordinance. Liquor-dealers will make desperate efforts to carry the Spring elections in order to repeal the ordinance and pass another to prohibit crusading. Mansfield has both a prohibitory ordinance and a praying league. The bar-rooms are therefore afflicted, but the proprietors hold out sternly. Prosecutions are severe there, also. Ashland is closed up. Galion is pretty nearly reduced. At Youngstown, Akron, and Wooster the crusaders have met with such encouragement that they anticipate complete conquests by May Day. Portsmouth, Marietta, Gallipolis, and Ironton are combative points, with some conquests by the women, which are made more valuable to them by the creation of a strong temperance influence. Chillicothe women who struggled against adverse influences several weeks before they could excite a vigorous spirit, are now resolutely at work, as are also Lancaster women, but neither have yet conquered a bar. The villages about all these places, however, have generally succumbed. At Hillsboro and Morrow the women have been camping about two saloons, in each place, for more than a month without making an impression, excepting to reduce their business. Circleville continues obstreperous, though several small bar-rooms have closed. London is obstinate on both sides, and it is, in fact, the only place on the Little Miami Railroad from Cincinnati to Columbus where there is an open bar-room. All the other places have been crusaded into capitulation. But the bottle and brown jug is a visitor at most places. Every town and city from Cincinnati to Toledo, Sandusky, and Cleveland, on all the railroads, is harmonious with the vocal efforts of crusaders, but we do not know of one that has been conquered. Miamisburg, Troy, and Piqua bar-rooms, are afflicted with prohibitory ordinances, and being under the ban, are forced to shut up. Hamilton, which was so turbulent, has been reduced to decency, and the women sing unmolested, but so far as closing saloons is concerned, they might as well, apparently, sing at a locomotive whistle. Franklin's Munger still holds out, but the heavy hand of the law has been laid on him. It is said that but three bar-rooms remain open in Warren County. The crusade is pretty well spread over Butler County. Preble County has not to exceed a half-dozen saloons. Darke County is undisturbed, excepting at Greenville, which is closed. There is a straight fight for the city Administration between whisky and water. If whisky wins, Greenville will reopen her saloons. Chances about even. No movement in Montgomery County outside of Dayton, Brookville, Miamisburg, and Centreville. One conquest at the latter point. Greenville County closed out, excepting a few saloons at Xenia and two at Osborn. Clark County subjugated, excepting Springfield. Champaign County pretty well closed out excepting Urbana, where the conflict is stubborn. Logan County is subdued, excepting Rhodes at Bellefontaine, whose bar-room is surrounded day and night. Union County teetotally temperate. Miami, excepting Tippecanoe and Troy, pretty thoroughly conquered, Piqua only suspended. All the other counties to the lake, on either side of the D. & M. Road are debatable ground, though Lima is worried by a prohibitory ordinance, and Kenton pretty well tuckered out by the pertinacity of the women. At Wapakoneta an ordinance drove the women from the streets to the churches. Clinton and Fayette Counties are teetotalers, and Brown is well subdued, and but few saloons remain in Clermont. At Bucyrus, in defiance of the resolution of the Council requiring the Mayor to employ special Police to keep the women away from the saloons, they swarmed out in greater numbers, even sick women leaving their beds to show their spirit. Three bands were out on Saturday. The Mayor is said to have found almost insurmountable difficulty in getting special Police, public sentiment being so determinedly hostile to interference with the women. Van Wert also adopted the McConnellsville ordinance unanimously. Several bar-rooms submitted to the women. Only one saloon, Taylor's, remains open at Oxford. The last saloon at Cadiz Junction surrendered on the 27th. At Upper Sandusky, on Saturday, while the crusaders were in front of John Clark's, his bar-keeper, Wait Sulliger, appeared at the door with a double-barreled shot-gun, and ordered Mr. Grissell, a lawyer, who sympathized with the women, to leave. Mr. Grissell, saying the side-walk was public property, wrenched the gun from the hands of Sulliger, who ran, but was captured two miles from town, and held to bail for assault with intent to murder. At Crestline, on Saturday, Haviland, of the City Hotel, pledged and closed his bar, gladdening the women. At Darrtown, on the borders of Hamilton and Butler Counties, John King, the 'wickedest man,' surrendered Saturday, and now but one bar-room remains open."

WHAT A SHYSTER IS.

In the deposition of Mr. Thomas Dent, a prominent Chicago lawyer, taken in a suit by a St. Louis lawyer against the *Republican*, of St. Louis, for calling him a shyster, Mr. Dent says: "Shyster is a term of reproach applied to such lawyers, or persons assuming to be lawyers, as were supposed to resort mainly to the Police Courts and Magistrates' offices to secure the escape or acquittal, by sharp or law practice, of criminals or persons held under arrest. The first recollection I have of the word is that it was used in the Chicago *Democrat*, then under the editorial control of John Wentworth, of this city. Its application, when so used, was to derogate and bring into disrepute such persons as, without the use of legal learning or professional ability, prevented the holding for trial or the conviction of persons accused of offenses either against the laws of the State or the city ordinances. The word has had a great occurrency since the earliest use of it in the *Democrat* now within my recollection, but it has always been used as a term of reproach, and as indicating one whose practices were not only unprofessional, or at least degrading to the profession, but also disgraceful. The great occurrency of the word has left its application here mostly to persons frequenting the Police courts, &c."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE PROPOSED BOARD OF ARBITRATION FOR SETTLEMENT OF MERCANTILE DISPUTES.

Experience has taught the New-York Chamber of Commerce that the establishment of a Board of Arbitration for the settlement of mercantile disputes would be of great value to merchants generally, and a means of expediting business in a way satisfactory to all concerned. A bill to provide for the exercise of such legal powers, drawn up and presented by the Chamber, is now pending in the State Legislature. Looking back over the history of the Chamber, it appears that the subject of arbitration of mercantile disputes in some such way as is now proposed has been considered carefully. In 1839, a proposition was made by the Chamber to ask increased power from the Legislature, enabling the Chamber to establish a tribunal or Court of Commerce, with powers to determine all litigation between merchants, the trials to be by juries taken solely from the classes of merchants and traders, the juries to determine by bare majorities, and proof to be given in writing; the juries to be the judges both of the law and the facts. In May, 1851, a report and draft of a bill was considered by the Chamber "establishing a Court of Commerce in the City of New-York," the court to consist of a Judge and not less than two nor more than four Associate Judges, to be chosen by the Chamber from among its own members; to decide cases with or without juries, (also to be taken from members, as parties litigant may select;) to be a court of record, with all ordinary powers of such court, and to be maintained by costs on suit, if sufficient; if not, the balance to be paid by the Supervisors of the City from the common funds; it being stipulated that any excess of costs over expenses should be paid into the City Treasury. These propositions were never realized; but in 1861 legal powers were conferred upon the Chamber for arbitration of disputes. But few cases have ever come before the Chamber for settlement, owing to the fact that the provisions of the law have not been entirely satisfactory. In order to secure legislation that would give to merchants what they need, the Chamber, at a meeting held Jan. 10, 1874, memorialized the Legislature in favor of the passage of the bill now pending at Albany, which amends chapter 251 of the laws of 1861. The merits of the bill were fully discussed at the meeting, and a hearty approval of its provisions was expressed. The bill was first submitted to Gov. Dix, and on the 4th of February was introduced to the Assembly by Mr. Prince, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, reported favorably from said committee, and committed to the Committee of the Whole. The bill was then passed with the amendment that the yearly salary of $7,500 to be paid the arbitrator should be raised by the Chamber of Commerce, and not by the County of New-York. From the House the bill went to the Senate, and is now in the Judiciary Committee, to which it was regularly referred. The bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of an arbitrator, to hear and determine controversies, disputes or matters of differences upon mercantile and commercial subjects, the respective litigants being entitled to nominate and appoint in writing one person to sit with the Arbitrator to hear and determine the matter. In case litigants refuse or neglect to appoint associate arbitrators, they shall be deemed and held to have waived the right to do, and the Arbitrator regularly appointed shall hear and determine the matter. The party or parties summoned to appear before the Chamber for arbitration will be required to appear in not less than two days nor more than five days after the personal service of the summons. Adjournments may be had upon reasonable cause shown. The award of the arbitrator or board, as provided for in the act, shall be binding and conclusive upon all parties thereto, and shall be, effect, and secure a final settlement of the matter submitted under the provisions of the act for his or their decision and award, and shall be upheld and sustained in all the courts of the State; but the arbitrator provided for shall have power, for good cause shown, upon notice to and hearing the parties, to suspend and defer making the order for carrying out the provisions of the award, and to order that the cause be heard again before the same or other persons to be nominated and appointed as allowed by the act in the case of the first hearing. But the party applying for such rehearing shall stipulate to pay all the costs and expenses of the other party or parties incident to such rehearing, and shall give security therefor, and for the payment or performance of any award which shall be rendered against such applying party, or judgment which shall be entered thereon, in such amount and form as shall be approved by the arbitrator. Upon such rehearing, similar proceedings shall be had as in the case of the first hearing, and all the provisions of the act applying to the first hearing, the award, the order and the subsequent proceedings thereon, shall apply similarly in and to all cases of rehearing. On the first hearing no costs shall be allowed to either party. The Governor has the power to appoint and commission such person as may be elected by the Chamber to act as Arbitration Clerk, the chamber providing for salary and office of said Clerk. Nothing in the act is to be construed to give any jurisdiction to the Chamber of Commerce to the arbitrator or board, except upon the voluntary submission and election of the parties in litigation. The other provisions of the act are in conformity.

It is understood that a favorable feeling for the passage of the bill exists in the Judiciary Committee. There is a great amount of irregular arbitration in mercantile matters done every year in this City, and the experience of the different exchanges in referring relative disputes to the Boards of Arbitration of the respective associations, goes to prove that by such means expedition and satisfaction are almost always obtained. The Chamber of Commerce is of the opinion that the salary of the arbitrator should be paid by the County of New-York, but should the bill pass as amended by the Assembly, the Chamber has determined to have a fair trial of the workings of the proposed arbitration at its own expense.

THE FIRST BOAT OF THE SEASON.

The Galena (Ill.) *Gazette* is responsible for the following: "As the Gate City pulled up to the landing in this city on Sunday afternoon, the Superintendent of a certain Sabbath-school was wending his way in the direction of the church. Casting his eye along the wharf, he discovered a large crowd of men and boys, and sighed in his heart at the thought that several of his flock might be there, having been attracted by the arrival of the first boat of the season. On reaching the Sabbath-school, however, he was delighted to see both teachers and scholars in their accustomed seats, whereupon he acquitted himself of a congratulatory speech, announcing that he was proud to say that not even the first boat of the season had drawn away a single one of his flock. In the twinkling of an eye there was a general stampede for the door, and when that Sunday-school Superintendent arose from the floor, where he had been violently thrown by the retreating mass, and had collected his thoughts sufficiently to determine in his own mind whether he was himself or some one else, he cast his eyes about the room, and, through the partially-settled dust, he made the sad discovery that he was alone with several rows of empty benches. His scholars had remained in blissful ignorance of the news until he given them the cue."

A SAN FRANCISCO DUEL.

A San Francisco paper of March 22 says: "Edward Joyce and Harry Donohue, two bricklayers, met in the Lick House bar-room last night, at 11 o'clock, to make arrangements about a dog-fight, but they were unable to come to terms, and some angry words were exchanged; after which Donohue placed the muzzle of a revolver in unpleasant proximity to Joyce's face. Joyce, not liking the appearance of the weapon, spoke kindly to Donohue and induced him to put it away. They then left the saloon, and when they reached New-Montgomery street, near Market, Donohue remarked to his companion, 'You are "heeled," Ned, and we might as well settle this thing right now.' 'I'd rather not,' replied Joyce. 'But you must,' said Donohue. 'Now, I'll give a fair show; you stand behind that lamp-post, and I'll get behind this fence, and then we can blaze at each other. The two men then took up their positions, and each drew a navy revolver, and each made three attempts to fire at the other; but, most singular to relate, the six caps missed first. Just then Officers Hogan and DeGroot came up and arrested Joyce, and locked him up for assault with intent to commit murder. Donohue ran away when he saw the officers approaching."

SHOP-LIFTER ARRESTED.

A jewelry thief was arrested in Providence on Saturday. He gave his name as Stephen Williams, and is about twenty-eight years old. He went into the store of W. E. Taber & Son early in the morning and inquired for gold chains. Mr. Taber showed him a tray of valuable chains, and one of them was transferred to the fellow's pocket so adroitly that Mr. Taber was uncertain whether he had taken one or not. Mr. Taber then turned to get a pair scales, to show his customer the weight of the chains, keeping one eye on his man, when he saw another chain disappear; this time he was certain. He then desired his uncle to close the front door of the shop, on the plea of the cold, whereupon the fellow said he would call in the evening and buy one of the chains, and started for the door. Mr. Taber started also round the front end of the counter, taking on his way a little club, which hangs conveniently, and confronted the man, demanded the chains, which were immediately produced, without ceremony, and laid upon the show case. The fellow was perfectly cool, and offered terms of settlement, which were not accepted, but a clerk was sent for an officer, to whom the thief was delivered, and by him taken to the Central Station. The two chains were worth about $70.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union... 79⅞	1500 Lake Shore..... 80⅛
700 do.......... 80	700 do.......... 80¼
400 do.......... 79⅞	300 do.......b3. 80¼
100 do.......s3. 79¾	100 do.......s3. 80¼
900 do.......... 79¾	500 do.......... 80⅛
1000 do.......... 79⅝	100 do.......b3. 80
200 do.........c. 79⅝	400 do.......... 79⅞
200 do.......s3. 79½	300 Ohio & Miss...... 31⅝
200 do.......... 79½	200 do.......... 31½
600 Pacific Mail...... 48½	100 do.......... 31⅜
100 do.......... 48⅝	100 St. Paul.......... 44½
100 do.......b3. 48⅝	100 do.........c. 44⅜
400 do.......... 48½	100 do.......s3. 44
200 do.......b3. 48½	300 do.......... 44
100 do.......s3. 48⅜	200 Rock Island......107
300 do.......s3. 48⅜	100 do......b60.107
400 do.......... 48¼	100 do......s3.106⅞
400 N. Y. C. & Hud....101⅛	100 do..........106¾
200 do.......b3.101⅛	900 Erie Railway..... 39
100 do.........c.101⅛	600 do.......... 38⅞
200 do..........101	400 do.......... 38¾
100 do.......b3.101	100 do.......b3. 38⅞
100 do..........101⅛	100 do.......b3. 38⅝
200 do.......s3.100⅞	200 do.......s3. 38½
300 do..........100⅞	900 do.......... 38⅜
200 C., C. & I. C...... 32¼	100 Tol. & Wab.....b3. 44⅞
200 do......b30. 32½	500 do.......... 44¾
600 Un. Pacific....s3. 38⅝	800 do.......... 44⅝
1300 do.......... 38½	200 do.......... 44½
100 do.........c. 38½	200 do.......... 44⅜
1000 do.......... 38⅜	200 do.......s3. 44⅜
200 North-western... 56⅜	100 do.......s3. 44¼
100 do......b10. 56⅜	600 do.......... 44¼
400 do.......... 56¼	700 do.......... 44
300 do.......s3. 56¼	100 do.......s3. 44
200 do.......s3. 56⅛	100 do.......... 44⅛
300 do.......... 56	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 32⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.......119¼	$1,400 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.......12.118⅞
6,000 do......12.119¼	45,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.120¼
500 do...small.118⅝	2,000 U.S.5s,10-40C.115

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Missouri 6s.... 94½	400 Wes. Un. Tel..... 79½
13,000 do....b. c. 94½	2300 do.......... 79⅜
1,000 N. Y. State B. L. Reg.........107	100 do.......b3. 79⅜
23,000 Ten.6s,O.ex.c. 68¼	1100 do.......... 79¼
2,000 C., B. & Q. 8s.110	1600 do.......... 79⅜
26,000 C. & N. W. C. C. G. Bds...... 88½	100 do.......b3. 89½
3,000 H.& St. J.8s, C. 81	300 do.........c. 79½
10,000 B. & E. N., ex. int......... 95	1100 do.......... 79⅝
5,000 N.Y.C1stM.C.106	200 do.........c. 79⅝
3,000 H. R. 2d S. F..106	700 do.......s3. 79½
2,000 Wes. Pac. B... 87	200 do.......b3. 79⅝
1,000 C. P. S. Aid B.100	800 do.......... 79⅝
2,000 U. P. R. 1st M.. 86¼	100 do.......b3. 79⅝
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. ex. int......... 81	300 do.......... 79½
1,000 U. P. 10s, I.... 86¼	1500 do.......s3. 79½
1,000 C. P. G. Bds... 94	1300 do.......... 79⅝
500 C. & P. 4th M.. 90	200 do.......b3. 79¾
1,000 C.,C. & I. C 1st, ex. int......... 87	400 do.......b3. 79⅝
1,000 Gt.W. 1st, '88. 92¾	300 P.M.S.SCo.b.c.s3. 48⅛
17 Bk. of N. Y.......126½	500 do.......... 48⅛
21 Del. & H. Canal..118¾	100 do.......b3. 48¼
100 Am. Coal.....b. c. 65	100 do.......... 48¼
200 Am. Dist. Tel...... 58	900 do.......... 48⅜
400 N. Y. C.&H.b.c.s3.100⅞	300 do.........c. 48⅜
700 do..........101	200 do.......s3. 48⅜
400 do..........100⅞	200 do.......... 48⅜
500 do.......b3.101	100 Pac. R. of M...b. c. 41
100 do..........100⅞	800 L.S.&M.So.R.b. c. 79⅞
100 do..........101	800 do.......s3. 79⅞
400 Erie R...b. c.s3. 38⅜	50 do.......... 79⅝
100 do.......b3. 38½	300 do.........c. 80
100 do.......b3. 38⅝	300 do.......... 80⅛
100 do.......... 38⅝	200 do.......b3. 80⅛
100 do.......... 38¾	1600 do.......... 80
20 do.......s3. 39	500 do.......... 79⅞
200 do.......b3. 38⅞	200 do.......s3. 79⅞
100 Panama..........115¼	400 do.........c. 79⅞
100 do......b. c.115½	400 do.......b3. 80
500 Union Pac....b. c. 38	300 do.......b3. 80⅛
400 do.......... 38¼	900 do.......... 80⅛
100 do.......s3. 38¼	200 do.......b3. 80
600 do.......... 38⅜	300 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 44⅜
1000 do.......b3. 38½	400 do.......... 44½
2400 do.......... 38½	100 do.......... 44⅜
300 do.......b3. 38⅝	100 do.........c. 44¼
800 do.......s3. 38½	200 do.......... 44⅜
1600 do.......... 38½	400 do.......... 44½
100 C. & N.W. b. c. s3. 55⅞	100 do.......b3. 44⅝
300 do.......... 56	600 do.......... 44⅝
1000 do.......... 56½	300 do.........c. 44½
100 do.......s3. 56⅛	100 do.........c. 44⅝
10 C. & N. W. P. b. c. 72½	1300 do.......... 44¾
100 do.......... 72¼	100 do.......b3. 44⅞
100 do.........c. 72	1500 do.......... 44⅞
300 C. & R. I.....b. c.106¾	300 do.......b3. 44⅞
200 do..........106⅞	500 do.......s3. 44¾
100 do.........c.106⅞	400 do.......... 44¾
100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 44⅛	1700 do.......... 44⅞
300 do.......... 44	100 Morris & Essex... 94
400 do.......... 44⅛	50 do.......... 93⅞
300 do.......... 44¼	5 N.Y.,N.H.&H.....133
200 Del., L. & W..b.c.108⅝	100 St.L., K.C.&N.Pf.. 25½
100 do..........108½	100 Cent. Pac......... 72
100 H. & St. J....b. c. 32	100 O. & Miss.....b. c. 31⅜
100 do.......... 31¾	100 do.......s3. 31⅜
100 At. & Pac. Pf..b.c. 16½	300 do.......... 31½
100 do.......... 16⅝	200 do.......s3. 31½
	200 do.......b3. 31⅝
	100 C.,C.&I.C...b.c.s3. 32⅛
	200 do.......... 32⅛
	100 do.......... 32¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

200 W. Union.....b3. 79¾	200 North-west...b3. 56⅜
2000 do.......... 79¾	100 do.......... 56⅜
500 do.......b3. 79⅞	100 do.......b3. 56½
400 do.......... 79⅞	200 Rock Island......107
1300 do.......s3. 79¾	1200 Tol. & Wabash.. 44⅞
100 Pac. Mail......b3. 48⅜	800 do.......b3. 45
100 do.......... 48⅜	1200 do.......... 45
700 do.......b3. 48½	800 do.......s3. 45
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...101¼	300 do.......... 45⅛
100 do.........c.101	900 do.......... 45¼
400 do..........101⅛	800 do.......... 45⅜
300 Lake Shore....... 80⅛	800 do.......... 45½
1400 do.......... 80¼	200 do.......b3. 45½
500 do.......... 80⅜	1600 do.......... 45⅜
100 do.......s3. 80¼	300 do.......s3. 45¼
900 do.......... 80¼	700 do.......... 45¼
300 Erie Railway...... 39	100 do.......s3. 45⅛
900 do.......... 39¼	400 do.......... 45⅛
300 do.......... 39⅜	300 do.......... 45¼
100 do.......... 39½	100 do.......b3. 45⅝
300 do.......... 39¼	400 St. Paul Scrip.... 77½
700 do.......... 39⅜	100 B., H. & Erie..... 1⅞
900 do.......... 39¼	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 32
100 do.......b3. 39¼	100 do.......... 32⅛
100 Union Pac.....b3. 38⅝	100 do.......... 32
300 do.......s3. 38½	100 Ohio & Miss...... 31⅝
100 do.......b3. 38⅝	200 do.......... 31¾
600 At. & Pacific Pf... 16½	400 C., C. & I. C...... 32¼
100 do.......s3. 16½	100 do.......b3. 32⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 O'CLOCK.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.........118	$10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..........115½
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.......119¼	25,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.......b. c.115½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$13,000 U. Pac. 1st... 86¼	1900 Un. Pac.....b. c. 38⅝
2,000 U. Pac. 7s,L.G. 80¾	100 do.......b2. 38⅝
10,000 U.Pac.10s,Inc. 86	100 do.......s4. 38⅝
3,000 A. &T.H.2d,Pf. 86½	200 do.......s3. 38⅝
10,000 Pac. of Mo.1st. 78⅞	1500 do.......s3. 38½
10,000 C. Pac. G. B... 94¼	200 do.......b3. 38½
6,000 do.......... 94⅜	300 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 56⅜
3,000 O.&M.Con.S.F. 92¾	100 do.......b3. 56⅜
5,000 Tol.&Wab.Con. Convt.....b. c. 71	300 do.......... 56¼
1000 W. Un. Tel..b. c. 79¾	300 do.......b3. 56¼
300 do.......... 79⅝	200 do.......... 56⅛
200 Pac. Mail....b. c. 48⅜	100 do.......... 56¼
100 do.......b3. 48½	100 C. &N.W.Pf.b.c. c. 72
200 do.......... 48½	100 C., Mil.& St.P.b.c. 44⅜
500 do......b15. 48¾	500 do.......... 44½
100 Quick. Pf.....b. c. 35	100 do.......s3. 44⅜
300 Erie Railway.b. c. 39¼	100 T.,Wab.&W.b.c. c. 45⅜
1100 do.......... 39⅜	500 do.......... 45⅜
1000 do.......... 39½	100 do......s60. 44⅞
200 do.......... 39⅜	200 do.......b3. 45½
800 do.......... 39¼	100 do.........c. 45⅜
400 Harlem......b. c.129	300 do.......b3. 45⅜
12 Del., L. & W. x-d.108	100 do.......s5. 45¼
100 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 80¼	1000 do.......... 45¼
600 do.......... 80⅜	600 do.......... 45⅛
100 do.......s3. 80¼	200 do.......b3. 45¼
100 do.......b3. 80¼	15 Chi. & Alt.Pf. b.c.107¼
100 do.......... 80⅛	14 Mor. & Es....b. c. 93¾
400 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 32¼	50 St. L. & I. M.b. c. 54
200 At. & Pac. Pf. b.c. 16½	200 Ohio & M. b. c. s3. 31⅝
	200 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 32

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 West. Union..... 79⅝	70 N. Y. C. & Hud...101
300 do.......... 79½	400 do..........100⅞
1300 do.......... 79⅜	400 Union Pac.....s3. 38⅜
300 do.......b3. 79½	700 do.......... 38½
1900 do.......... 79½	2300 do.......... 38⅜
200 do.......... 79⅝	200 do.......b3. 38½
200 do.......s3. 79½	200 North-western... 56⅛
600 Pacific Mail...s3. 48¼	600 do.......... 56
1800 do.......... 48⅜	200 do.......... 56⅛
200 do.......... 48¼	100 North-west. Pref. 72
100 Rock Island...s3.106⅞	200 do.......... 72⅛
100 Lake Shore....... 80⅛	100 St. Paul.......... 44⅜
200 do.......s3. 80	200 do.......... 44¼
1000 do.......... 80	100 do.......b3. 44¼
1500 do.......... 79⅞	400 Ohio & Miss...... 31⅝
100 do......s60. 79⅝	1900 Tol. & Wab..... 45⅜
500 do.......... 79¾	200 do.......... 45¼
1000 do.......... 79⅞	600 do.......... 45⅛
200 do.......b3. 79⅞	100 do.......b3. 45⅛
500 do.......s3. 79¾	300 do.......... 45
1400 do.......... 79⅞	300 do.......... 44⅞
100 do.......b3. 80	1100 do.......... 44¾
300 do.......... 79⅞	700 do.......... 44⅞
200 Erie Railway...... 39¼	300 C., C. & I. C...... 32¼
800 do.......... 39⅛	300 do.......... 32⅛
200 do.......... 39¼	100 do.......b3. 32¼
100 Han. & St. Jo..... 31⅞	

WEDNESDAY, April 1—P. M.

The schedule of the Public Debt of the United States, as telegraphed this afternoon from the Treasury Department, *shows a further decrease in the Principal of the Debt, since March 1, of* $2,189,000. This favorable result of the Expenses and Revenues of the month of March, following a like result in February, tends to reduce the short coining in the Treasury since July 1, 1873, the beginning of the Fiscal Year, to $4,872,000. The increase of Circulation (net) since that date is about twenty-two, and the decrease of Funded Gold-bearing Stock seventeen millions.

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES, APRIL 1, 1874.

	March 1, 1874.	April 1, 1874.
Five ₱ cent. Stocks....	$505,697,550	$509,243,450
Six ₱ cent. Stocks....	1,214,663,150	1,214,663,150
Total Funded........	$1,720,360,700	$1,723,906,600
Yearly Gold Interest...	98,164,666	98,341,961

Treasury Circulation, Cash on Hand, &c.

	March 1, 1874.	April 1, 1874.
Greenbacks..............	$382,078,592	$382,076,837
Four ₱ cents..........	678,000	678,000
Past Due Debt..........	9,813,390	6,852,800
Accrued Interest........	28,655,065	29,676,601
Navy Pension Fund......	14,000,000	14,000,000
Fractional Currency.....	48,640,495	49,102,660
Gold Notes..............	40,569,800	37,045,000
Total..................	$523,835,342	$519,431,898
Less Gold balances......	85,588,222	86,121,329
Total..................	$438,247,120	$433,310,519
Less Currency balances.	3,727,754	4,526,451
Net Circulation, &c....	$434,515,366	$428,784,068
Total Debt..............	$2,154,880,066	$2,152,690,668

The sales of Gold to-day were at 113⅜@113¾@113⅝ ₱ cent. The Gold Room was disposed to firmness on London rumors of dearer Money, and some disturbance on the London Stock Exchange. The latter in no way affects the American Funds, which are quoted steady, and Erie Stock rather better than yesterday.

In the Foreign Exchanges the Bankers made no change in the selling rate 60 days London, but were stiff on sight Bills at $4 88 to the £ Sterling. The impression still prevails that the Bank of England will go up in the rate of Interest to-morrow from 3½ to 4 ₱ cent. per annum. Money in our own market is cheap, demand loans 4@5 ₱ cent., and we hear of 3½ ₱ cent. accepted on pledge of the Public Funds of the United States. There is not much doing in the line of loans to Brokers to-day, as the speculation on the Stock Exchange is comparatively moderate in amount.

There was a reduced business on the Stock Exchange to-day as compared with Monday and Tuesday. The speculation on the Railroad list and in Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail was tame, while the prices of yesterday were well supported. The Stock of the Western Telegraph continues active, with indications of a fight going on between the friends and supporters of the Stock and the *Bearish* interest. The Stock of the Union Pacific Road is finding increased favor on "points" for an early and further advance which are given out, with much apparent confidence, from the Brokers of Mr. Gould and other friends of the administration of the Road. The finances of the concern certainly look well, and the credit of all classes of its Bonds is on the advance, since the announcement of the prompt provision made for the Income Loan due in September.

Closing Quotations—APRIL 1.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States new 5s............	115¼	115⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November.	120⅝	120⅝
U. S. 5-20s, January and July...	120¼	120½
American Gold..................	113⅜	113⅜
Bills on London, 60 days........	$4 84½	$4 85
N. Y. Central and Hudson........	101⅛	100⅞
Chicago and Rock Island.........	107	106⅞
Pacific Mail....................	48½	48⅜
St. Paul Common.................	44⅜	44¼
Western Union...................	79¾	79½
Union Pacific...................	38⅝	38½
Lake Shore......................	80¼	80
Toledo and Wabash...............	44½	44¾
Harlem..........................	128½	129
North-west......................	56¼	56¼
North-west Preferred............	72½	72½
C., C. and Indiana Central......	32¼	32⅛
Delaware and Lackawanna.........	110¾	108¼ xd.
Central New-Jersey..............	107	106½
Panama..........................	115½	115½
Erie............................	39	39¼
Atlantic and Pacific............	16½	16½
Ohio and Mississippi............	31⅝	31½

The Sub-Treasury received in Gold for Customs to-day, $284,000. The Office paid out $47,000 Gold Interest, and received $8,000 Principal of the Public Debt.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81...119⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65...119¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81..120⅞	5-20 reg., '67.........119⅝
5-20 reg., '62.........114¼	5-20 coup., '67.........120½
5-20 coup., '62.........117⅞	5-20 coup., '68.........120
5-20 Cal'd B'ds., '62..114	10-40 reg.........115
5-20 reg., '64.........116	10-40 coup.........115
5-20 coup., '64.........119¾	5s reg., '81.........115⅛
5-20 reg., '65.........116	5s coup., '81.........115⅜
5-20 coup., '65.........120⅝	6s Currency.........117¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65.....118¾	

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Bonds:

Erie 1st Ext....104	Am. D. & I. bds... 97
Erie 2d 7s, '79....100½	M.&St.P.1st C.& M. 80
Erie 3d 7s, '83.... 98	Chic. & N. W. S. F..102¼
Erie 4th 7s, '80....x97	Chic. & N.W. I. bds. 99
C. F. & Minn. 1st....x76	Chic. & N. W.C.bds. 91
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d..101¼	Chic. & N. W.E.bds. 91
M.So.&N.I.S.F.7₱c.105½	Chic. & N. W. 1st...101
Clev. & Tol. S. F.....103	Chic. & N.W.C.G.bs. 88¼
Clev. & Tol. N. bds..x97	Gal. & Chic. 2d......100
Clev., P. & A. O.bds. 99	Chic. & Mil. 1st...... 94¾
Clev., P.& A. N.bds.x95	Del., L. & West. 1st..103⅝
Det., M. & Tol. bds. 99	Morris & Essex 1st..106
Buff. & Erie N. bds.x94	M. & Essex 7s, '71..x91½
L. Shore D. bds.....x94	Cen. Pac. Gold bds... 94
L. Shore C. C. 1st.... 97½	Cen. Pac. S. A. bds..100
Mich. C. C. 7s,1902.. 98¼	West. Pac. bds....... 87
N. Y. & N. H. 6s....x98	Union Pac. 1st bds... 86¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 93	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.... 78½
N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E... 90	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.... 71½
N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.... 90	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.. 98½
N. Y.Cen.& H.1st C.105½	P., F. W. & C. 1st....107
N. Y.Cen.& H.1st R.105½	P., F. W. & C. 2d....101¼
Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75.....102½	Clev. & Pitts. C.S.F. 98
Harlem 1st 7s C...105½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.....101
Harlem 1st 7s R.....105	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.... 89½
North Mo. 1st........ 85	Col., C. & Ind. 1st...x86½
Ohio & Miss. 2d C...x75	Alton & T. H. 1st.....100½
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..103½	Alton & T. H. 2d In. 76
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.. 98½	B. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s.x92
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.. 29¼	Tol., P. & W. W. D. 78
Chic. & Alton 1st....104	Tol., P. & W. 2d..... 58
Chic. & Alton Inc...x97	Tol., P. & W. C. 7s.. 58
La. & Mo. 1st g........ 87	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext. 94
Chic.,B.& Q.8₱c.1st.110⅜	Tol. & Wab. C. C.... 71
Chic., R. I. & Pac....105½	Gt. West. 1st, '88..... 85
Cen. R.of N.J. 1st N.106½	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 89
Cen. R. of N.J. C. C.102¼	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old..................	101	101¼
City 6s, new..................	103¼	103⅜
Camden and Amboy..............	121¼	121½
Pennsylvania Central..........	104	104¼
Reading.......................	115½	*116
Lehigh Valley.................	60¼	*60½
Catawissa Preferred...........	43	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie.........	20½	21
Northern Central..............	38¼	38½
Lehigh Navigation.............	90¼	90½
Lehigh Gold Loan..............	96¼	96½

*Exdividend.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., bankers, No. 27 Pine street, advertise to pay the April Interest on the Grand Rapids 7 ₱ cents.; the Youngstown 7 ₱ cents.; Fort Wayne First Mortgage, and Second and Third Mortgages; Dayton and Michigan Third Mortgage; Terre Haute City Water Bonds; Indianapolis School Bonds, and New-Orleans Gold and Currency Bonds. Also the Quarterly Dividend of 1¾ ₱ cent. on the Fort Wayne Stock.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE,
NEW-YORK
Tribune Newspaper Association Stock
CHEAP.
Apply to W. C. NOYES, Agent, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

☞NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—First mortgage bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company prior to the 15th April, and receive in exchange trust certificates entitling them to representation by the Committee of the United Foreign and Resident First Mortgage Bondholders. For further particulars apply to HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Exchange place, New-York.

☞ LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, Brokers, No. 74 Broadway, buy and sell privileges, also double privileges on "Members of the Exchange," or responsible parties. Explanstory circulars mailed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 1—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 91¾@91⅞ for money, and 92¼ for the new account. Erie Railway Shares, 34¾; New-York Central, 92½ ex dividend.

2:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 91⅞@92; for the new account, 92⅛@92⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 34½@34¾.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £20,000. Erie Railway Shares, 34¾@35.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 35; Erie Railway Shares preferred, 59½. Paris dispatches quote rentes at 59s. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, April 1—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 8⅜d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April, at 8 1-16d.; do. on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8 5-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,900 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March, at 8⅛d.; do. do., deliverable April, at 8d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped March, at 8 3-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 8⅜d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped March, at 8⅛d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8¼d. Produce—Petroleum, 11¾d.@12¼d. for Refined; 8½d.@8¾d. for Spirits.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 33s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, April 1.—Refined Petroleum, 11¼d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 3d.@62s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine opened at 32s. 9d., and closed 32s. 6d.@32s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, April 1.—Petroleum, 33¼f. for fine pale American.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 1.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 41c. Resin quiet at $1 90 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 90 for Hard and $2 80 for Yellow Dip. Tar quiet at $2.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 1, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs............	2	Hops, bales............	48
Broom-corn, bales......	46	Moss, bales............	19
Copper, casks..........	100	Resin, bbls............	395
Cotton, bales..........	2,868	Spirits. Turp., bbls...	736
Flour, bbls............	9,455	Tar, bbls..............	400
Meal, bbls.............	627	Butter, pkgs...........	2,251
Meal, bags.............	550	Cheese, pkgs...........	706
Wheat, bushels.........	32,646	Beef, pkgs.............	3
Corn, bushels..........	82,500	Pork, pkgs.............	400
Oats, bushels..........	47,950	Cut-meats, pkgs........	1,363
Rye, bushels...........	500	Lard, tcs..............	530
Malt, bushels..........	1,506	Tallow, pkgs...........	136
Barley, bushels........	1,000	Grease, pkgs...........	78
Grass-seed, bags.......	149	Oil-cake, pkgs.........	490
Oat-meal, bbls.........	100	Pea-nuts, bushels......	940
Eggs, bbls.............	2,688	Starch, pkgs...........	900
Beans, bbls............	67	Tobacco, hhds..........	268
Hides, No..............	981	Tobacco, pkgs..........	729
Hides, bdls............	8	Wool, bales............	115
Leather, sides.........	12,527	Whisky, bbls...........	384

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Java, for Liverpool—60 bales Jalap, 92 bales Leather, 7,500 bushels Corn, 69 pkgs. Machinery, 502 tcs. Lard, 744 bxs. Bacon, 4 bbls. Pork, 495 bales Cotton, 46 hhds. Tobacco, 55 cases Guns, 218 cases Tobacco, 1 tierce Tobacco, 2 cases Pistols, 1 case Sewing-machines, 3 pkgs. Chairs.

By the bark Vibilia, for London—3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Sea, for Liverpool—23 hhds. Stearine, 44 logs Mahogany, 75 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 71 pkgs. Clocks, 100 bbls. Wax, 3,733 pieces Dye-wood, 1,755 Staves, 306 bbls. Resin, 200 hhds. Tallow, 442 bales Cotton, 3,414 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer Ethiopia, for Glasgow—906 bbls. Resin, 50 cases Can Goods, 1,125 bxs. Bacon, 100 bags Clover-seed, 75 hhds. Tallow, 6 cases Organs, 25,365 bushels Corn, 95 bxs. Hams, 110 cases Cabinet-ware, 2,200 bbls. Flour, 9,300 bushels Wheat.

By the bark D. Donbovacki, for Amsterdam—30,049 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer America, for Bremen—10 pkgs. Fish, 2 bbls. Flour, 271 bxs. Bacon, 100 tcs. Lard, 334 bales Tobacco, 100 bxs. Starch, 448 cases Tobacco, 3 bales Belting, 2,852 bags Rye, 18 bales Furs, 2 bbls. Whisky, 50 bbls. Beef, 15 bbls. Pork, 62 hhds. Tobacco, 889 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 634 bales Cotton, 33 bbls. Potatoes, 50 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 26 cases Clocks.

By the bark Clausina, for Hamburg—2,000 tcs. Lard, 150 pkgs. Lard, 100 bbls. Tallow, 50 hhds. Stearine, 1,500 pieces Logwood.

By the bark Prinz Frederic Carl, for Stockholm—2,289 bxs. Bacon.

By the bark Amelia, for Cronstadt—4,892 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the brig Harry, for Caibarien—200 bbls. Flour, 2,333 Shooks and Heads, 25 tcs. Hams, 20 bxs. Bacon, 200 cases Petroleum, 200 bags Rice, 35 tcs. Lard.

ASHES—Pots have been inactive at $6 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls.

BEES-WAX—Western Yellow has been less sought after, within the range of 34c.@36c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in slack request, with Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, quoted steady at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been in more demand since our last, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted steady at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland Soft at $7@$7 25, and Anthracite at $5@$6, ₱ ton.

COCOA—The market has been quiet at about previous prices. The recent movements have been summed up thus: 770 bags Guayaquil at prices equivalent to 10c.@10½c., gold; 12 bags Granada on private terms; 175 bags San Domingo at 8c., gold; 150 bags Caraccas at 15c.@28c., gold, according to quality; 53 bags Angostura on private terms, mostly for home consumption. We quote: Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c., gold, nominal; Caraccas, 15c.@35c., gold, according to quality; Maracaibo, 24c.@26c., gold.

COFFEE—Has been in rather more request, but at a further modification in prices, quotations for Rio showing a further reduction of ½c. ₱ lb.; 2,200 bags Rio, by the Tenlers, sold on private terms; ordinary to prime cargoes now quoted at 19¼c.@22½c., gold, ₱ lb. Stock of Rio and Santos here this morning, 107,217 bags, and of other kinds, 40,358 mats and 39,049 bags.

COTTON—Has been very dull to-day, with values quoted more or less nominal for early delivery, on sales of 1,143 bales, including 540 bales to spinners and 603 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery sales have been reported, since our last, of 6,600 bales, (of which 3,500 bales were on last evening, and 3,100 bales to-day,) with 1,900 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with April option closing at 16 5-32c.; May, 16 9-16c.; June, 17 1-32c.; July, 17 7-16c.; August at 17½c.@17⅝, and September at 17 7-32c.@17¼c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,868 bales, including 1,082 bales from Norfolk, 262 bales from Baltimore, 342 bales from Savannah, 437 bales from Wilmington, 745 bales per rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 11,115 bales, and thus far this week 43,669 bales, against 45,147 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,403,459 bales, against 3,032,721 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (four days)—Exports to Great Britain, 22,300 bales; to the Continent, 26,658 bales. Stock in New-York, 131,957 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 637,426 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary..............	13	13	13	13
Good Ordinary.........	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Strict Good Ordin'y...	15⅝	15¾	15 15-16	15 15-16
Low Middling..........	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling..............	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Middling.........	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

EGGS—Have been in moderate request at from 15c.@18c. for fresh, chiefly at 16c.@17c. ₱ dozen.

FISH—The main call has been for job lots of stock, which have been selling quite moderately at about former rates. Dry Cod quoted at from $4 75@$5 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$26; No. 2 at $13@$17; No. 3 at $12.50@$13 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $4 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 25c.@30c. for Scale, and 20c.@25c. for No. 1, ₱ box. Dutch Herring, $1 15 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been comparatively quiet, but generally held with a fair show of confidence, especially low grades of stock, which have been offered sparingly, and have been most sought after. Minnesota Extras have been in more liberal supply and quoted weak and irregular, with considerable urgency on the part of some holders to realize. Most other qualities have been about steady, but rather lightly dealt in. The sales reported since our last have been 10,850 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 35@$5 65, chiefly at $5@$5 50; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 15, chiefly at $6@$6 15 for the better qualities; inferior to good Extra State at $6 25@$6 75, mainly at $6 50@$6 60; very good to fancy do. at $6 75@$7 65, chiefly at $6 85@$7 for choice, and $7 40@$7 65 for fancy; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 20@$6 65, chiefly at $6 50@$6 60; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 30@$6 75; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 60@$7 60, mainly at $7 40@$7 60 for the West Indies. ....Southern Flour unchanged; 700 bbls. sold....Rye Flour sold to the extent of 750 bbls. at steady rates, chiefly at $5 15@$5 50 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal firm, though less active; sales 825 bbls., including 250 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 35 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—Layer Raisins have been quoted at $2 55@$2 60, showing a decline, the market having been very dull; sales, 1,200 bxs. at $2 55@$2 60; 125 lots Currants at 6c.@6⅛c., and 88 cks. Turkey Prunes at 12c.@12¼c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, on more liberal offerings and a moderate demand, mostly for export. The increasing firmness in ocean Freights has been against the export trade. Winter Wheat has been dull and unsettled. Sales have been reported, since our last of 87,000 bushels at $1 60 for No. 1 Port Washington Spring, in store; $1 56@$1 56½, chiefly at $1 56½, for No. 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 55 for No. 2 Milwaukee and Chicago do. together; $1 50@$1 53 for ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago do., mainly at $1 52 for average samples; $1 53@$1 55½ for fair ordinary to choice No. 2 Northwest do.; $1 47½@$1 57 for ungraded Spring, and of No. 2 Chicago Spring. 16,000 bushels, first half of April delivery, at $1 52 ₱ bushel....Corn has been less sought after, especially old, which closed lower and irregular; new also favoring purchasers slightly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 71,000 bushels, at 80c.@88c. for very poor to very choice; new, Mixed Western, mainly at 85c.@87½c. for fair to strictly Prime, and 80c.@83c. for the poorer grades; 86c.@90c. for ordinary to choice old do. do., mostly at 87c.@88c. for car lots; 86c.@88c. for new and old Mixed Western, car stock; 86c.@88c. for new Yellow do., and 87c.@88c. for Round Yellow, from depots....Rye and Malt nominally unchanged....Of Barley, sales were reported of 2,500 bushels California, (Chevalier,) at 85c., and (rumored) 9,500 bushels German (Chevalier) at the same rate; market about steady....Oats have been quoted stronger in price, on a more active demand, chiefly for trade purposes. Sales have been reported of 65,000 bushels at 56c.@60c. for inferior to choice Mixed Western; 56c.@58c. for Black do.; 60c.@63c. for White do., and 60c. for Mixed and White State together....Feed in request, and quoted at from $26@$33 ₱ ton....Hay and Straw quoted as before, on moderate dealings.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in limited demand, with Bags at 13c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.@10c.; Domestic Bagging, 12¼c.@12½c. Further sales of 500 rolls Domestic Cloth have been reported on private terms.

HIDES—Though comparatively dull, have been quoted firm; 10,000 Buenos Ayres sold on private terms.

HOPS—Have been in very slack request, though prices have been generally ruling in favor of purchasers. We quote: American, new, good to choice, 30c.@35c.; American, new, low to fair, 15c.@25c.; Yearlings, 20c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 30c.@35c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 25c.@30c.; English, 30c.@34c.; Belgians, 25c.@30c.; California, 35c.@40c. Some very choice to very fancy lots of stock are quoted above these figures, on time.

HEMP—Has been generally dull since our last, with values, however, quoted essentially unchanged. American quoted steady at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $185@$225 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 9¼c.@10c.; Sisal, 8¼c.@8½c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2 9-16c.@2⅝c., currency; Jute Rejections at 3½c. ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c. Sales, 500 bales choice Manila Hemp at 10c., gold, and 700 bales Jute Butts at 2 9-16c.@2⅝c., currency. Stock of American, 100 bales, and of foreign, 123,012 bales, including 59,340 bales Manila, 1,528 bales Sisal, 21,344 bales Jute, and 40,800 bales Jute Butts.

LEATHER—Meets with a fair sale on a steady basis as to values, quotations remaining as in our last, including Sole thus: Hemlock tannages, 27c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@28c. for California; Heavy at 27½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@27½c. for California; good damaged stock at 23c.@26c., ₱ lb....Crop Slaughter, thus: Light Backs, 39c.@40c.; Middle Backs, 38c.@40c.; Light Crop, 36c.@37c.; Middle Crop, 36c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c., ₱ lb....Texas thus: Light Crop, 34c.@36c.; Middle and Over Crop, 30c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c., ₱ lb.

METALS—There has been a moderate inquiry from manufacturers at steady prices; 300,000 lbs. Ingot sold at 24½c.@24¾c.; new sheathing quoted at 33c.; old do., 22½c.@25c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c.... Iron has been very quiet, trade having been limited to small lots, manufacturers' sales have been reported of 300 tons American, at $35 for No. 1. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $37; Glengarnock, $38@$40; Coltness, $40@$41; Gartsherrie, nominal; No. 1 American Pig at $35; No. 2 do., at $31@$33; Forge, $29@$31; English Rails at $55@$57, gold; American Rails, at works, $62 50@$65; Old Rails, $40; Wrought Scrap, at $40@$42 50. Lead has been sparingly dealt in, with sales reported of 100 tons Domestic at 6½c., ordinary foreign has been quoted at 6⅜c., gold. Bar quoted at 9c. Sheet and Pipe, 9c.; Spelter has been dull and somewhat nominal at 6¼c.@6¾c., gold, for foreign, and 7¼c.@11c. for domestic. Pig-tin has been dull and weak; sales have been reported of 300 Pigs Straits, in lots, 24½c.@24¾c., gold; Straits closed at 24½c.@24¾c., gold; English at 21c.; Refined do., 23¼c.@23½c., and Banca at 28c.... Tin Plates have been offered at weak prices; sales, 500 boxes Charcoal Plates on private terms. We quote: Charcoal Plates, about nominal at $10 25@$10 50; Charcoal Terne, $9@$9 75; Coke, $7 75@$8 25; Coke Terne, $6 75@$8....Zinc very quiet, at 8¼c.@8⅜c., gold.

MOLASSES—A fairly active business has been reported [illegible] almost wholly for refining purposes, at somewhat firmer rates. Sales embrace 230 hhds. and 34 tcs. Caibarien (testing 51) at 37c., 200 hhds. and 30 tcs. Cardenas on private terms; 605 hhds. Matanzas at 36½c.; 100 hhds. Muscovado at 34½c. And in a jobbing way, to the trade, 60 hhds. Muscovado at 36c.@50c.; 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 65c. Of New-Orleans, small lots were sold at former figures. The stock of Molasses in first hands to-day was equal to 3,782 hhds., (against 1,628 hhds. same time last year,) and included 848 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 699 hhds. English Islands, 1,135 hhds. Porto Rico, and 1,100 hhds. New-Orleans. We quote: Cuba Muscovado, Refining, (50 test,) 34½c.; Grocery do. at 35c.@42c.; Porto Rico, 42½c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 35c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@75c., the latter for fancy.

Stock of Molasses in New York, April 1.

	1873.	1874.
Clayed Cuba, hhds.........	90	....
Cuba Muscovado, hhds......	771	848
English Islands, hhds.....	108	699
Porto Rico, hhds..........	88	1,135
St. Croix, hhds...........	83	....
New-Orleans, equal to hhds	488	1,100
Grand Total, hhds.........	1,628	3,782

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive and rather less firm, with sales reported of 200 bbls. Strained at $2 50, and 100 bbls. do., small pkgs., at $2 65 ₱ 280 lbs....Of Tar, 100 bbls. Wilmington Rope sold at $3 10 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine more active, closing somewhat steadier on the basis of 46½c. for Merchantable; sales 768 bbls., part to arrive, at 46c.@48c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been dull and weak; quoted at 7½c. ₱ gallon....Refined has been more active, with prices quoted about steady. Sales have been reported here of 15,000 bbls. early deliveries at 15½c.@15⅝c.; 2,500 bbls. May at 16¼c., and 2,500 bbls. July at 17½c. And at Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls. early delivery at 15½c.; 6,000 bbls. first half of April at 15½c.; 9,000 bbls. last half of do. at 15½c.; 5,000 bbls., for vessel to be ready May 1, at 15¾c.; 5,000 bbls., first five days in May, at 15¾c.; 5,000 bbls. first half of May at 15¾c.; 10,000 bbls., deliverable by May 20, at 16c., and 10,000 bbls. early June deliveries at 16c.@16½c. ₱ gallon....Refined, in cases, demand at 20c.@20½c. Naphtha, 9c.@9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately sought after, for early delivery, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales, 400 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $16 75; 25 bbls. extra Prime, (a choice brand,) at $14 50, with Prime Mess quoted as before. For forward delivery the demand was limited, with new Western Mess quoted at $16 60 for April, and $16 80 for May. Contracts for 1,000 bbls. new-Western Mess, for April, were changed to June, on the basis of $16 90 for the latter month....The receipts of Pork at this port in March were 13,998 bbls. Stocks of Pork in the packing yards here to-day, 61,239 bbls., (including 49,442 bbls. new and 11,797 bbls. old,) against 64,954 bbls. on March 1, 1874, and 57,308 bbls. April 1, 1873. ....Dressed Hogs in fair request on the firmer basis of 7½c.@7⅝c. for City....Cut-meats quiet, but steady, the dealings having been wholly in job lots of City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon in fair demand, and quoted rather stronger in price. Sales, 50 bxs. Short Rib at 9c.; 250 bxs. Long Clear at 9⅛c., subsequently quoted at 9 3-16c.@9¼c., with Short Clear at 9¼c.@9 5-16c.; 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, on private terms....Lard has been in more confident demand, especially on speculative account, at a shade better prices, with sales reported since our last, for early delivery, of job lots of Western Steam at 9 13-16c.@9⅞c.; Western Kettle at 10c.; 75 tcs. City Steam at 9¾c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 9½c.; and small lots of Refined, for shipment to the Continent, within the range of from 10½c.@10⅝c. And, for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 3,000 tcs., April options, at 9¾c.@9 13-16c., closing at 9 13-16c.@9⅞c.; and 2,000 tcs., May at 9⅞c.@9 15-16c., closing at 9 15-16c.@10c. ₱ lb....Beef quiet but steady; sales, 90 bbls....Of Beef Hams, 80 bbls. sold at steady rates....Stock of Beef in the packing yards, 11,170 tcs. and bbls., (including 7,061 tcs. and bbls. old and 4,109 tcs. and bbls. new,) against 10,857 tcs. and bbls., March 1, 1874; and 35,213 tcs. and bbls., April 1, 1873....Butter and Cheese about as last quoted.

Stocks of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards.

PORK.

	April 1, 1874. Total New.	April 1, 1874. Total Old and New.	March 1, 1874. Total Old and New.	April 1, 1873. Total Old and New.
Clear..........	110	110	151	379
Mess...........	17,069	29,129	20,428	34,838
Thin Mess......	1,399	1,099	347	603
Prime Mess.....	2,351	2,588	2,755	1,761
Prime..........	997	997	587	686
Rumps..........	2,364	2,364	1,140	1,260
Refuse Mess....	317	317	107	1,761
Ref.PrimeMess..	49	49	38	40
Refuse Prime...	53	53	49	166
Other Refuse...	112	112	32	140
Uninspected....	24,121	24,121	39,320	15,701
G'd total,bbls.	49,442	61,239	61,454	57,308
BEEF.				
Repacked Mess..	2,784	6,710	6,453	14,773
Repacked Chicago Mess	....	....	95	256
Refuse Mess....	37	188	195	388
Refuse Prime...	65	87	72	....
Other Refuse...	306	316	308	107
Tierces Prime Mess	366	1,301	1,912	9,227
Country Mess...	60	350	382	845
Uninspected, tcs	289	289	1,213	5,429
Uninspected, bbls	212	1,929	337	4,188
Grand total, tcs. and bbls.	4,109	11,170	10,857	35,213

RICE—Has been in rather better request, especially Carolina, which has been quoted firm at $7 25@$9 for common to strictly choice; Rangoon at $7 12½@$9 25, free, and $3 50@$3 55, gold, in bond, and Patna at $7 25@$7 37½, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 415 tcs. Carolina, 650 bbls. Louisiana, and 11,500 bags East India.

SEEDS—There has been a good inquiry for Linseed at firm rates; 7,000 bags Bombay, to arrive by the Inspector, sold at $2 60, gold, 30 days. Clover has been purchased moderately for home use at 9¾c.@10¾c. for old and new Pennsylvania, Western, and State. Other kinds have been quite tame, with Rough Flax quoted at $2 70@$2 80 ₱ bushel....Timothy at $3@$3 25 ₱ bushel....Calcutta Linseed at $2 55@$2 60, gold, ₱ 56 lbs.

SKINS—Have been in light demand, with Honduras Deer quoted at 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 62½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 61c.; Angostura, 52½c.; Para, 61½c.; Puerto Cabello, 55c., currency, ₱ lb. Tampico Goat quoted at 48c.@50c.; Matamoras, 48c.@50c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@49c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@47½c.; Payta, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 32c.@36c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 35c.@40c., currency, ₱ lb.

SOAP—There has been a moderate jobbing inquiry noted at about former rates, with Castile quoted at 9⅛c.@9¼c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Business in Raw has been moderately active on a steady basis as to values. The inquiries from refiners has been more animated. Sales have been reported to-day of 2,067 hhds. and 118 bxs., including 580 hhds. Centrifugal at 8 11-16c.; 800 hhds. refining Muscovado (rumored) at 7½c.@7 9-16c.; 250 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 7⅝c.; 133 hhds. do. at 7¼c.@7½c.; 80 hhds. refining Muscovado at 7⅝c.; 214 hhds. Molasses stock at 7c.@7⅛c., and 118 bxs. low grade Clayed at 7¼c. ₱ lb. And, a few days since but not previously made public, equal to 500 hhds. Refining Muscavado, within the range of 7½c.@7¾c., and 300 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c.@8⅞c. ₱ lb. The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands here this morning was 38,969 hhds., 41,048 bxs., and 176,476 bags, (the latter including 123,536 bags Manila, 38,007 bags Brazil, 14,848 bags Java, and 91 bags San Domingo,) against 25,969 hhds., 27,002 bxs., 134,886 bags and 2,161 hhds. Melado, same time last year. We quote: Fair Refining at 7 7-16c.@7½c.; good do., 7 11-16c.@7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 7⅞c.@8⅛c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8⅛c.@8¾c.; Manila, bags, 6⅞c.@7⅜c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¼c.@7½c. Refined Sugars have been in less demand and rather easier in price, with Crushed quoted at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Powdered at 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Granulated at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; A's, 9¼c.@9⅝c.; Yellow, 8c.@9⅛c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Sugar in New-York April 1.

	1873.	1874.
Cuba, hhds...............	19,420	36,024
Porto Rico, hhds.........	2,028	1,259
Martinique, hhds.........	1,127	566
English Islands, hhds....	3,096	1,057
St. Croix, hhds..........	248	......
Texas, hhds..............	50	63
Grand total, hhds........	25,969	38,969
Grand total, bxs.........	27,002	41,048
Grand total, bags........	134,886	176,476
Melado, hhds.............	2,161	......

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow quoted steady, with a very good demand noted; 390,000 lbs. sold at 7⅝c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. ....Of Stearine, 30 hhds. City sold at 10¼c., and 85 tcs. Western at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been quoted about steady, on, however, a slow movement in nearly all kinds.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the Port of New-York in March.

	Total Hhds.
Stock on hand March 1, 1874........	10,282
Received since.....................	5,285
Total..............................	15,567
Delivered since....................	3,622
Stock on hand April 1, 1874........	11,945
Same time, 1873....................	10,447
Same time, 1874....................	11,207

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., in lots, at 98c.; and 100 bbls. Alcohol at equal to 97½c.@98c. ₱ gallon; market firm.

WOOL—Has been less active, the demand for manufacturers having been less urgent, but values have been generally well maintained, especially in view of the very meagre offerings of the more desirable grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 92,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 35c.@56c., chiefly at 50c.@55c.; 30,000 lbs. Unwashed stock at 24c.@41c.; 70,000 lbs. Scoured at 50c.@90c.; 475 pkgs. and 26,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled, mostly at 45c.@48c.; 7,000 lbs. Colorado at 22c.; 191 pkgs. and 57,000 lbs. Texas at 24c.@35c.; 5,000 lbs. Combing on private terms; 365 pkgs. and 71,000 lbs. California Fall, mainly at 21c.@30½c.; 19,000 lbs. do. Spring at 28c.@30½c.; 55,000 lbs. Mexican, 30,000 lbs. Australian, 35,000 lbs. Greek, 25 bales East India on private terms; 178 bales Cape at 35c.@36½c.; 163 bales Buenos Ayres at 30c.; 800 lbs. Cordova Noils on private terms; 6,000 lbs. Domestic do. at 30c., and a lot of Mestiza Sheep-skins at 26c.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted stronger in the way of berth freights on a lighter offering of room, with a good inquiry noted for accommodation, especially from Grain shippers. The chartering movement has been comparatively tame; tonnage has been in much reduced supply, and ship-owners have been firmer in their views, thus, to some extent, impeding speculation....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 100 hhds. Tallow at 25s. ₱ ton, and 2,000 Staves on private terms, and, by steam, 100 bales Compressed Cotton at ⅜d.; 300 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ₱ lb.; 24,000 bushels Grain at 8¾d. ₱ standard bushel; 8,000 bushels Corn at 9d. ₱ bushel, which rate was bid at the close; 1,450 boxes Bacon within the range of 35s.@40s., quoted at the close at 40s. ₱ ton. Also, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅝d. ₱ lb....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 7¾d.@8¼d.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ₱ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 120 bags Clover-seed on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 460 tons, hence, with about 3,100 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d.; an Austrian bark, 405 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters do. at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter. Also a ship, 1,308 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 650 bales Cotton at ⅞c. ₱ lb.; 7,500 bushels Rye at 11d. ₱ bushel; 375 pkgs. Provisions at 55s.; 850 pkgs. Tobacco, on the basis of 55s. for hhds., and 60s. for cases, and 1,200 pkgs. Merchandise at full market rates....For Hamburg by sail, 500 tcs. Lard, at 40s. ₱ ton; and 1,500 bxs. Merchandise, on private terms; also, a British bark 728 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Stettin, a Swedish bark, 511 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For a Baltic port, direct, a Russian bark, 471 tons hence with general cargo on private terms....For Cadiz, an American bark, 497 tons, hence with general cargo, including Staves, reported on private terms.... For the Continent, five vessels, just arrived at Philadelphia, were chartered previously to load with Petroleum....For Providence, an American schooner, 421 tons, with Lumber from Pensacola at $11 50.

VIRGINIA.

THE RECENT DEFALCATIONS—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, March 27, 1874.

Official dishonesty is epidemic just now in this country. We, of Virginia, have been thanking God that we are not as other people, and proudly claiming that we have been exempt from the official thefts that have afflicted communities both north and south of us—in South Carolina and New-York, for instance. But we have now to hang our heads and groan, for we find that our public officers are tarred, to some extent, with the same stick that has defiled others elsewhere. Yesterday in the City Hustings Court, William D. Coleman, late Secretary of the Board of Public Works, and of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, was convicted of larceny of State money and of forging a public record, his sentence being fixed by the jury at four years in the Penitentiary.

To-day the public has been agitated by an order of Gov. Kemper suspending the State Treasurer, Col. Joseph Mayo, Jr., and appointing one of the clerks of the department, Mr. Raleigh Colston, Treasurer *pro tem.* It is not known whether this is the result of investigations already made, or of investigations that it is preliminary to, or of his absence from the city. On Wednesday last, as Treasurer and one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, he gave evidence at the Hustings Court in the trial of Coleman, since when he has not been seen in the city. Some say that he has gone to Baltimore to trace up certain State bonds that were sold there; others that they fear he has wandered off in a temporary aberration of mind, due to an excessive sensibility and the belief that he is suspected of being to some degree *particeps criminis* in the irregularities of the State Treasury; and still others attribute his departure to the worst of motives. I cannot believe the last hypothesis, for I know Col. Mayo, and do not doubt that he will be able to clear himself of all suspicion. But I give you the gossip arising out of his absence and the action of the Governor.

It is certain that the bonds of the State and the accounts relating to them have been kept for years in a very unsatisfactory and unsafe condition. This has been abundantly revealed in the investigation by the legislative committee, as well as by the evidence of the officers themselves in court. One of the counsel in the Coleman trial solemnly averred that never in all his life had he read or heard of a parallel to the careless and insecure manner in which the bonds of the State had been kept in the Treasury. No private person would be so careless of his shop-till or his pocket change, while here were hundreds of thousands of bonds—millions, perhaps—all in confusion, no proper account kept, nobody responsible, in a safe to which an indefinite number of persons had access at all hours of the day and night. Such confusion and negligence amount, of course, to grave official delinquency, but it seems that this condition of chaos has existed for a long series of years. It is said that it has been definitely discovered that at least $15,000 or $16,000 in bonds are gone; but there is really no telling at present. The General Assembly has appointed two committees to fully investigate the condition of the Treasury. The first one, after laboring several weeks, reported that it would not be able to complete the task during the session, as it would take several months. Accordingly, another committee was appointed, which will sit here after the adjournment of the Legislature, and report next session.

Gov. Kemper to-day sent to the General Assembly the memorial of the Council of Foreign Bondholders of London, and he accompanied it by a long message on the State finances. He says that the Funding bill of March, 1871, was a great surprise to the people, and has proved unsatisfactory to both creditors and debtors—the latter being too impoverished to bear the taxation necessary to pay the interest on the funded debt, while the former can get no more for their bonds, reduced to two-thirds their former volume, than they got when the State recognized the whole debt. After referring to the fact that creditors prefer certainty and punctuality in the payment of a small amount to uncertainty on a promise of a larger amount, he calls attention to the mixed and miscellaneous character of the debt of Virginia. He says:

"The principal sum of the debt to be assumed by the Funding act, the interest pledged upon which is now overdue, is $30,478,741 49, excluding the amount assigned for settlement with West Virginia. The evidences of this debt proper belong to many and multiform classes, as follows:

1. Coupon bonds payable to bearer with coupons receivable in payment of taxes.
2. Coupon bonds payable to order with tax-paying coupons.
3. Registered bonds convertible into coupon bonds with tax-paying coupons.
4. Coupon bonds payable to bearer with coupons not receivable for taxes.
5. Registered bonds not convertible into tax-paying coupon bonds.
6. Sterling debt funded.
7. Sterling debt not funded.
8. Sterling bonds not required to be funded.
9. A confused mass of old and unfunded certificates of debt of large amount, issued under a long succession of acts of Assembly at different times, in divers forms, and for various purposes, and divisible into many classes, but in respect to which important particulars cannot be stated, because they are nowhere to be found in the public offices; and, finally, two distinct classes of new fractional certificates of debt. Not included in any of the foregoing classes are alleged unascertained liabilities incurred by the State as guarantor. These varied evidences of debt have different values. The best of them usually rate in our own markets at about fifty cents on the dollar. Even to the most favored of the numerous classes of creditors the present arrangement is full of disadvantages and difficulties."

The reduction in the capacity of the State is shown. In 1860 the taxable property of every kind in the State was assessed at $632,204,191 65, while in 1873 it had fallen to $336,686,433 23. The products of the State have also fallen off commensurately. In 1860 the tobacco crop was 123,968,312 pounds; in 1870 the crop was only 37,086,364 pounds. The vast private indebtedness, loss of property, labor, territory, &c., are enumerated among the general causes of the impoverished condition of the Commonwealth.

Exclusive of Federal taxes on tobacco, &c., and taxes paid to corporations, the people of Virginia last year paid in State, county, and township taxes $4,639,483 90, on property assessed (as above) at $336,686,433 23. To pay full interest on the whole debt (two-thirds of the old debt) assumed by the Funding act would require the taxes to be raised to $5,964,425 77 annually, for the deficiency last year amounted to $1,324,941 87.

The Governor claims that, the facts being known of what Virginia has done and the circumstances under which she has done it, it ought more to be a matter of surprise that she has done so much than of complaint that she has not done more. Besides what has been enumerated as reducing her capacity, she has not increased her debt one dollar by temporary loans; she is beneath a burdensome and complicated Government, devised by the new Constitution, and she has established a general and costly system of free schools for white and black adults. Yet he says:

"The State credit is prostrate. The best bonds of Virginia rate lower in the Stock Exchange of London than those of Egypt, Turkey, and Peru, and our credit ranks in the grade of such countries as Mexico and San Domingo."

After lamenting this state of things and its evil effect upon the prosperity of Virginia, he says:

"It is believed that an understanding can be had with creditors by which we might guarantee with certainty the regular and punctual payment, in semi-annual installments and at convenient places, of two-thirds of the accruing interest for the present—giving proper certificates for the deferred interest, and providing for the payment of full interest, together with the arrearages on interest account, as soon as our steadily-increasing resources shall permit.

Creditors assenting to this adjustment would be paid two-thirds of their tax-paying coupons punctually at maturity; they would be restrained by express stipulation as well as interest from resorting to the circuitous and expensive process of paying their coupons into the hands of the tax-collector, and a sufficiency of revenues in money for the support of the Government would be certainly and permanently assured to us.

In such adjustment it ought to be stipulated that all our outstanding obligations, included in the numerous and confused classes and grades before enumerated, should be made first-class debts of uniform terms and character. They are all equally just, and it is not reputable that we should favor any of them with special advantages or make any distinctions between them. Many of the least-favored creditors are our own needy and worthy citizens, who have always been indulgent and liberal in their dealings with the Government.

It will be easy to secure the proposed payments upon interest, and to invest the new arrangement with absolute confidence and certainty, by the passage of a law embodying in it our stipulations with creditors, which would set apart specified and permanent taxes, to be dedicated to the public debt, and to be applied regularly and directly by the proper officers of the State in the payment of the interest as it shall fall due. I respectfully recommend the appointment of two Commissioners on behalf of the State, representing its best financial skill and experience, to be charged with the readjustment of the public indebtedness by conference with such agents as may be deputed by creditors to meet them."

He then adds:

"When the present financial panic shall pass away, it may be reasonably expected that the common Government, which received wealth and power from the munificence of Virginia in the past, will, at the least, aid us with the meagre justice of a loan of its bonds or credit to be used in securing and extinguishing the public debt."

The message is a full, fair, and clear presentation of the financial situation of Virginia, and will command attention and respect.

THE MANUFACTURE OF BANK NOTES.

The following is a copy of a petition recently presented to the House of Representatives:

Your petitioners respectfully represent that, in their opinion, it is of great importance that all of the issues of the Government should be so treated during the various processes of their manufacture as to secure them against possible danger of fraud, such as counterfeiting, altering, duplicating, or over-issuing. That whereas, the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment, under date of March 3, 1869, reported and recommended as follows, viz.:

"The highest safety is to be attained by so conducting the work that no one or even two departments should have it in their power to finish any note, bond, or coupon, but that one part of the engraving on the securities should be printed by one establishment, and a succeeding part by another department, entirely distinct and separate from the first, and that the final process of sealing and signing should be done by still another distinct and separate department, and in the Treasury. By such methods, each under separate and distinct control, the nearest approach possible to security will be reached."

And whereas, this plan was approved and adopted in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances for the year 1869; and whereas, this plan has been dangerously departed from; now therefore, to prevent the possibility of fraud in the preparation of Government issues, and that the confidence of the public, both here and abroad, in their integrity may be strengthened and never impaired, your petitioners respectfully request that a law may be passed authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury, in the manufacture of all Government issues hereafter to be made, to conform to the plan recommended by the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment aforesaid.

Wm. A. Booth, W. R. Vermilye, W. Butler Duncan, George Opdyke, W. B. Shattuck & Co., Turner Brothers, Howard Potter, Brown Brothers & Co., Jas. M. Brown, W. K. Kitchen, National Bank Republic, R. H. Lowry, President; Bank of New-York, by C. P. Leverich, President; the American Exchange National Bank, by Geo. S. Coe, President; the Merchants' National Bank, by J. D. Vermilye, President; Bank of America, by Wm. L. Jenkins, President; Charles Dennis, Vice President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; Bank of North America, by Wm. Dowd, President; Bank of the Manhattan Company, J. M. Morrison, President; Mechanics' National Bank, Benjamin B. Sherman, President; J. Pierpont Morgan, Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Metropolitan National Bank, by J. E. Williams, President; National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, by Robert Lenox Kennedy, President; Union National Bank, D. C. Hays, President; National Mechanics' Banking Association, F. Chandler; N. F. Palmer, President Leather Manufacturers' National Bank; United States Trust Company, of New-York, John A. Stewart, President; E. D. Morgan & Co., Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, by R. G. Rolston, President; National City Bank, of New-York, B. Cartwright, Cashier; Marine National Bank, by J. D. Fish, President; Chemical National Bank, by J. Q. Jones, President; Wm. H. Macy, President Seamen's Bank for Savings; G. W. Duer, President National Bank of the State of New-York; John Parker, Cashier Phenix National Bank; the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, of New-York, by James Buell, President; J. L. Everitt, Cashier National Broadway Bank; the New-York Loan and Trust Company, by W. H. Foster, President; Greenleaf, Norris & Co.; Hanover National Bank, per Wm. H. Scott, President; Home Insurance Company, per J. F. Willmarth, Vice President; First National Bank, Geo. F. Baker, Cashier; Continental Insurance Company, Geo. T. Hope, President; Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, F. S. Winston, President; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, H. B. Hyde, Vice President; Wm. G. Lambert, No. 120 Broadway; Universal Life Insurance Company, Wm. Walker, President; New-York State Loan and Trust Company, H. A. Smythe, President; Edward King; Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, Andrew W. Gill, President; National Trust Company, D. R. Mangam, President; Tradesmen's National Bank, A. Halsey, Cashier; H. Wesendonck, President Germania Life Insurance Company; Security Bank, by Chas. A. Colby, Vice President; Morris Franklin, President New-York Life Insurance Company; W. B. Palmer, President Tenth National Bank; Chas. Bard, President Continental National Bank; H. W. Belcher, Vice President Chatham National Bank; E. A. Walton, Secretary Citizens' Insurance Company, New-York; J. M. McLean; Manhattan Life Insurance Company, Henry Stokes, President; Manhattan Savings Institution, Henry Stokes, Vice President; J. S. Kennedy & Co.; John S. Kennedy; M. K. Jesup & Co.; White, Morris & Co.; John J. Cisco & Son, No. 59 Wall street; Howland & Aspinwall, No. 54 South street; Grinnell Minturn, No. 78 South street; Thos. Monahan, President Fulton National Bank; the Market National Bank, R. Bayles, President; Musgrave & Co., No. 19 Broad street; H. G. Stebbins & Son, No. 50 Exchange place; Fabbri & Chauncey, No. 48 South street; Roosevelt & Son, No. 94 Maiden lane; C. H. P. Babcock, No. 52 Broadway; J. J. Stuart & Co., No. 33 Nassau street; Joseph Stuart, Vice President Fourth National Bank; National Shoe and Leather Bank, A. V. Stout, President; People's Bank, C. F. Hunter, President; H. B. Claflin & Co.; E. S. Jaffray & Co.; Dry Goods Bank, Wm. P. Brintnall, President; the Central National Bank, Wm. A. Wheelock, President; Robert Strong & Co.; A. A. Low & Bros., No. 31 Burling slip; Cooper, Hewitt & Co., No. 17 Burling slip; L. Von Hoffman & Co., No. 50 Wall street; August Belmont & Co.; S. T. Brown.

NEW-YORK, March, 1874.

THE COLORED MEN OF ALABAMA.

The Equal Rights Association of Alabama has published an address to the colored people of the State, from which we quote the following: "We earnestly deprecate the idea of a white or black man's Government, regarding such as greatly detrimental to the interest of the Commonwealth, and which, if sought to be established, would entail untold misery and curses upon its citizens, and be attended with such scenes of bloodshed and violence as would shock humanity and cause the world to stand aghast. In this connection, we would urge upon you to observe the same discretion and precaution in your future course of conduct as you have in the past. * * * * The Democratic Executive Committee, in their address to the people, charge us with having brought about the present depressed and embarrassed state of affairs; that through corruption, misrule, and fraud we have reduced the people to starvation and want; that we are seeking to establish negro supremacy in order to effect their oppression by burdensome and unjust taxation; that we have elevated corrupt and selfish men to positions of profit and trust; that we have no care for the interest and prosperity of the State, and that the result of the present Government, if continued, will be to bankrupt the State and sink it into irretrievable ruin—all of which is charged to our recklessness and incompetency. While we know that these statements are absolutely false, and cannot be supported by even the least semblance of truth, yet we regard an open vindication of our character and integrity as essential under existing circumstances, and therefore call upon you to express, through your representatives, in convention, the just indignation that you evidently must feel."

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

The Kentucky Democratic State Committee have issued a circular in regard to judicial and Congressional nominations, in the course of which they say: "In all cases in which it may be necessary to make nominations for office, the delegate convention system is urged in preference to primary elections, and the Central Committee enjoin upon all the cultivation of a spirit of harmony and ready acquiescence in the action of their several committees and conventions as the only means of securing unity of action throughout the State, and ultimate victory over antagonists prompt to avail themselves of any discord arising in our ranks."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* comments upon the circular as follows: "Conventions are an evil, but they are often a necessary evil. They should not be resorted to in the districts unless absolutely necessary in order to prevent the election of a Radical. They are more or less subject to bad influences, and it is often the case, particularly in district or local elections, that the most worthy aspirants are defeated by the hostility of petty cliques and cross-road politicians who pull the wires in such gatherings. It is therefore desirable that the people be as untrammeled as possible, and decide upon the merits of candidates at the polls. In those districts which are so largely Democratic as to preclude the probability of the election of an opposition candidate, it is hoped no convention will be held, and that the people will select the ablest and best men among them for the positions which are to be filled. The growing hostility to local conventions should admonish the Democracy in different sections of the State to pursue this policy. If they want to avoid bolting and division they will act on the suggestion and avoid giving a pretext for such dissension. They will resort to conventions only when they are absolutely necessary. It must be admitted that these caucuses often degenerate into mobs and defeat the will of the majority instead of promoting it. The State Central Committee has therefore wisely suggested that conventions be held only 'in cases in which they may be necessary.'"

DEATH FROM ANGINA PECTORIS.

It is a somewhat singular coincidence that Dr. Alfred Hitchcock died at his residence in Fitchburg, Mass., on Monday night, of *angina pectoris*, with which disease he was first attacked but little more than a week ago. Dr. Hitchcock, who was about sixty years of age, was eminent as a physician and a surgeon, and as such was greatly esteemed and respected by medical men generally. He was one of the committee of physicians who attended the autopsy on the body of Charles Sumner, who died of the disease to which Dr. Hitchcock, little more than two weeks later, fell a victim. Dr. Hitchcock had figured quite extensively in Massachusetts politics, having been a member of both branches of the Legislature, and for several years one of the Executive Council.

DECADENCE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

One of the oldest merchants in New-Orleans, in a recent letter to a correspondent in Boston, says the population of New-Orleans has fallen off in two years 30,000, and there are no less than 6,000 houses and stores at present unoccupied. Fifteen years ago New-Orleans was at the acme of its wealth, prosperity and commercial importance, second only to New-York and Boston. Its river and ocean tonnage in port, loading and discharging, was seldom less than 150,000 tons, and in the busiest season of the year double that amount.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

DAILY OPENING

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

FOREIGN GOODS of OUR OWN IMPORTATATION in the LATEST STYLES received by nearly every steamer.

Also, the best of everything that the American market affords in our numerous departments.

Special mention may be made of our complete line of

STRAW GOODS,

including BOYS' FINISHED HATS.

Also, a full assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND BELGIAN CHIPS, in ROUND HATS and BONNETS.

FRENCH FLOWERS, SASH TRIMMINGS, and RIBBONS.

No. 5, all silk Gros Grain Ribbons, 13c. a yard.
No. 7, all silk Gros Grain Ribbons, 14c. a yard.
No. 9, all silk Gros Grain Ribbons, 16c. a yard.
No. 12, all silk Gros Grain Ribbons, 21c. a yard.
In all the desirable Spring shades and black.

7-inch all silk Gros Grain Sash Ribbons, 74c. a yard, in all the desirable colors and black.
7-inch black watered Sash Ribbons, 49c. a yard.

SPRING STYLES.

PARASOLS.

SUN AND RAIN UMBRELLAS.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Ladies' Ties in the latest novelties of the season. Fancy Jewelry, Fans, Opera-glasses, Jet Ornaments.

SATCHELS, TRAVELING-BAGS, and Leather Goods of every description.

Fine Toilet Goods, French and English and American Perfumes, Small Wares and Toys. Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Zephyrs, and Patterns, Stationery and Books, Confectionery and Bonbons.

AN ELEGANT SODA FOUNTAIN,

Matthew's Frost King, that dispenses ice-cold sparkling soda and mineral waters with the finest syrups.

House-furnishing Goods, Wood, Iron, and Tinware, Children's Carriages. An elegant assortment of Silver-plated Ware, of the best manufacture.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

CROCKERY, CHINA, AND GLASSWARE AT SURPRISINGLY LOW PRICES.

A revolution in the crockery trade.
Fine goods, superbly decorated.
Initials and Monograms designed to order.
A specialty is made of decorating China to order, with PHOTOGRAPHS.

An unusually large and complete stock of Family Linens, Damask Napkins, Huck and Damask Towels, Russia Crashes, Table Damask in choice patterns. Marseilles Quilts, Muslins and Nainsooks, Piques and Lawns, Cambrics and Jaconets, Balmoral Skirts in

SPRING STYLES.

Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods and Under-wear.

ALSO, UNDER-CLOTHING IN GREAT VARIETY, Striped Hosiery, Real Kid R. H. M. & Co. Gloves, Ladies' Spring Under-vests at 89c.; former price, $1 62.

Our Order Department.

Orders from any part of the country will be filled on receipt of money or Post Office orders by express or mail. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of New-York City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, or Hoboken.

It will pay you well to call every day, as there is no establishment in the country where there is so large an assortment of goods at such reasonable prices.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., NEW-YORK CITY.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have opened and will offer THIS DAY, THURSDAY, April 2, 1874,

10 cases

Light and Medium Prints,

at the remarkably low price of 7c. per yard.

20 cases

Standard Prints,

Full Madder Colors, at 9c. per yard.

500 pieces Satin-Finished

PERCALES,

32 inches wide, at 15c. per yard.

Extraordinary bargains in

Housekeeping and House Furnishing Goods

at greatly reduced prices.

An immense stock c.

CARPETS,

of the RICHEST and MOST COSTLY DESCRIPTION, in WHOLE PIECES or by the yard.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to examine, as they will find this an exceptional opportunity for re-furnishing.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., New-York. SPRING FASHIONS—Beautiful changes in walking toilets and children's dresses. Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready; SMITH'S INSTANT dress ELEVATOR. Price seventy-five cents; mailed for two stamps extra. For sale everywhere. They save more than ten times their cost in a day.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, April 13, 1874, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M., on said day, for desks, &c., in two class-rooms of Grammar School No. 32.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved securities, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

H. D. RAMSEY, M. D., THOMAS MAHER, WILLIAM KILLIAN, THOMAS J. HALL, AUSTIN ABBOTT,
Board of School Trustees, Twentieth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 30, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR PLANKING VESEY ST. PIER.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until SATURDAY, April 11, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the material and replanking the southerly half of the pier at the foot of Vesey st., extending from West st. to the head of the pier.

For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

TO MACHINISTS.

Proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the Town of Brookline, Mass., until 5 P. M. of THURSDAY, April 16, 1874, for a pumping engine and boiler, to be set up on Baker st., West Roxbury. Address CHARLES H. DREW, Chairman, Brookline, Mass.

For specifications apply to EDWARD S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS FOR laying the whole or a part of about seventeen miles of water pipes and their appurtenances, indorsed "Proposals for laying cast-iron water pipe," will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners of the town of Brookline, Mass., in the Town Hall, until 5 o'clock P. M. of Wednesday, April 8, 1874.

Address C. K. KIRBY, Chairman, Brookline, Mass.

For specifications and other information apply to EDWARD S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY CONVICT LABOR.

Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, at the office of the Clerk of said board, Room No. 10, County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, the 20th day of April, 1874, for the labor of three hundred and fifty male and fifty female convicts, (more or less of each,) able bodied, and under sentence for terms of from three months to ten years, now and hereafter to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of said county. The present contract of C. D. Bigelow & Co., manufacturers of ladies' shoes, expires on the 14th day of July, 1874, and a new contract is to be made in lieu thereof.

Proposals to be for the term of five years, commencing with the 15th day of July, 1874, and to state the price per diem for each convict, and the kind of labor to be carried on.

The prison has good, commodious, and suitable workshops for the employment of such convicts.

Full particulars of the institution, its present and past management and discipline, can be obtained on application at the office of the said Clerk or Warden or Keeper of the Penitentiary, Crown st., near Nostrand av., in the City of Brooklyn.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County,

JOHN M. CLANCY, DANIEL O. CONNELL, WM. RICHARDSON, ADOLPH GUBNER, JOHN H. SNYDER, W. C. McKINNY, J. L. RYDER, } Committee on Penitentiary.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school-house for Primary School No. 9, on the north side of 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

HENRY MERZ, THEODORE H. MEAD, ADAM WEBER, OWEN MURPHY, FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 21, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 13th day of April, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School House No. 51, on West 44th st., near 11th av.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JOEL W. MASON, JOHN MORGAN, JAMES R. CUMING, ADNA H. UNDERHILL, WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school-house on the south side of 128th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

DAVID H. KNAPP, JOSEPH P. FALLON, LAWSON F. FULLER, ANDREW SMITH, GRANVILLE P. HAWS,
Board of School Trustees Twelfth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 20, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GAS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of Public Works until SATURDAY, April 11, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing Illuminating Gas for illuminating certain public buildings, structures, and offices from April 15, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING TOMPKINS MARKET.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of Public Works until SATURDAY, April 11, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the material and roofing Tompkins Market.

For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, Fifth Judicial Circuit, Southern District of Alabama.—DANIEL N. STANTON, FRANCIS B. LOOMIS and JOHN C. STANTON, Trustees of the First Mortgage Bondholders, complainants, against THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, and others, defendants.—In Equity.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was, by decretal order of said Honorable Circuit Court, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1874, appointed a Special Master Commissioner in the above entitled cause, to report to the court systematically and in detail, the matters and things hereinafter stated.

First—The necessary expenses incident to the execution and preservation of the trust created by the first mortgage on the property of said Railroad Company, including compensation to the Trustees and to the Receivers heretofore appointed by order of said honorable court; legal costs and compensation to solicitors and counsel for professional services in this cause; reasonable compensation to such solicitors and attorneys as said Receivers may have properly employed in any matter connected with the discharge of their duties; all legal and necessary expenses lawfully and properly incurred under authority of any court in relation to said property yet remaining unpaid, and all other attorney's fees for any of the parties to this suit.

Second—The taxes, charges, assessments, and liens which may exist on said mortgaged property, or any part thereof prior in law to said first mortgage; what amount of money, if any, is necessary to perfect the title to the right of way or to any other property included in said mortgage, all liabilities incurred or advances made by the said Receivers, the claims created by the issue of certificates by said Receivers under authority of said court, the amount of money loaned or advanced thereon for the purposes directed by the order of said court when held under hypothecation, with interest thereon, and such other indebtedness created by said Receivers proper to be regarded as a claim on said mortgaged property.

Third—The first mortgage bonds bona fide issued by said Railroad Company with the coupons or interest warrants due thereon and unpaid.

Fourth—The amount of bonds issued by said Railroad Company and indorsed by the State of Georgia, and the amount due thereon. And all the various reports of the present or late Receivers in this cause have been referred to the undersigned for examination.

Now all persons interested in the matters hereinbefore stated, will take notice that in obedience to the decree of said honorable court, and for the performance of the duties therein directed to be performed, I will attend at the United States Court-room, in the City of Mobile, on and from the 19th to the 23d day of March, 1874.

At Meridian, Miss., on and from the 24th to the 26th day of March, 1874; in Chattanooga, Tenn., at the offices of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, on and from the 30th day of March to the 4th day of April, 1874; in the City of New-York, at the St. Nicholas Hotel on and from the 9th to the 15th day of April, 1874; in Montgomery, Ala., at the United States Court-room, on and from the 21st to the 24th day of April, 1874; and again in Mobile, on the 27th day of April, 1874, to the 30th day of April, 1874, for the purposes of said reference, when and where all persons interested in the matters and things referred to me by said decree for examination and report, can, in person or by attorney, attend before me and make presentation of their claims and demands, and furnish such evidence and make such proof establishing the same as may be necessary and proper.

JOSEPH W. BURKE,
Special Master Commissioner.

JAMES Q. SMITH, JOHN A. ELMORE, Solicitors of Complainants.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.

Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,

No. 103 Fulton St.,

NEW-YORK.

BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP,

FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—PASS-BOOK NO. 89,331, ISSUED BY THE Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks. The finder will please return it to the bank, No. 20 Union place.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 18, at 12 M., CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH. Freight and way passengers.

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line, carrying United States mails, leave San Francisco for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai as follows:

GREAT REPUBLIC..........April 1
ALASKA..........April 18
——..........May 2

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, April 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, April 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, April 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, April 25, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java, Wednesday, April 1	China, Saturday, April 25
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8	Calabria, Wed'day, April 29
Abyssinia, Wed'y, April 15	Batavia, Saturday, May 2
Parthia, Saturday, April 18	*Scotia, Wednesday, May 6
*Russia, Wed'day, April 22	Algeria, Saturday, May 9

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

Tuesday steamers proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday steamers proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Caledonia, Sat.....April 4	Elysia, Tuesday.....April 14
Victoria, Tuesday.April 7	India, Saturday.....April 18
Olympia, Thurs.....April 9	Bolivia, Tuesday.....April 21
Macedonia, Sat.....April 11	Trinacria, Thurs.....April 23

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $30.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE..........ROUSSEAU..........Saturday....April 4
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..........Saturday....April 18
ST. LAURENT..........LACHESNEZ..........Saturday....May 2
PEREIRE..........SURMONT..........Saturday, May 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

STEAMER AMERIQUE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, April 4, at 7 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 6 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, April 4, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, April 11, 12:30 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 18, 7 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, April 25, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........SATURDAY, April 4
STATE OF GEORGIA..........SATURDAY, April 18

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece..Sat., Apr. 11, 12 M. | Spain..Wed., Apr. 25, 12 M.
Italy...Sat., Apr. 18, 3 P. M. | The Queen.Sat., May 2, 3 PM

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, SIMPSON..........Wednesday, April 8, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH..........April 3
CLARIBEL..........April 27

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS..........April 10
ETNA..........April 29

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........April 2
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..........April 4
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........April 9
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)..........April 16

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, April 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, April 4.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, April 8.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........April 7, 9:15 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........April 21, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........April 28, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........May 5, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........May 12, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........May 19, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, April 7.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, April 14.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, April 21.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. R. BUSSIUS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by the steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, on SATURDAY, April 4.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKets are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. They allow breaks of journey at points of interest on route, which ordinary tickets do not. They can be had with steam-ship tickets or without steam-ship tickets. Cook's tourist tickets are used by seventy-five per cent. of the Americans traveling in Europe. They are available for passengers by any line of steam-ships from America. Cook's next personally conducted party to the south of France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Rhine leaves by steamer Egypt May 9; price, $650, gold, for 100 days' travel and hotels.

"Cook's Excursionist" for April contains fares for over 1,000 tours; is now ready, price ten cents.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impostion, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

"MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE," FOR Albany and Troy, commencing April 1. The JAMES B. SCHUYLER will leave Pier No. 43, North River, Spring st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, 6 P. M.; fare, $1; deck, 50c.; connecting with railroads north and west; returning leave Albany 7 P. M. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—FARE $1 50. —Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. Sundays at 5 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west. J. CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of WILMER W. MENDENHALL, of Manchester, Ocean County, N. J., that all claims against his estate must be exhibited to the subscriber, his assignee, under oath or affirmation, before the 1st day of May next, being three months from the date of the assignment, or be forever barred from coming in for a division of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said Wilmer W. Mendenhall will be filed with the Surrogate of the County of Ocean, before the ensuing term of the Orphan's Court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested.

WM. I. JAMES, Assignee.

Dated TOMS RIVER, March 2, 1874. mh5-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE ADELAIDE LOMBARD DE ST. ALARY, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York the 24th day of February, 1874.

EDGAR DU BERCEAU, ADOLPH LEMOYNE, EDWARD M. LEMOYNE, } Administrators.

f26-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. ELDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of N. L. McCready, No. 187 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of November, 1873.

MATILDA A. ELDER, Executrix.
NATHANIEL L. McCREADY, Executor.

n27-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. MARTIN, late of Bayonne, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence Bros., No. 16 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1873.

AMANDA S. MARTIN, Administratrix,
SELLECK Y. ST. JOHN, Administrator.

d4-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, (the store of Gottlob Gunther,) No. 105 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1873.

WILLIAM ZINSSER, GOTTLOB J. GUNTHER, } Executors.

o16-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETIENNE SAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of March, 1874.

mh5-1aw6mTh* MARIE ADELE SAGE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA SYMINGTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Symington Watt, No. 124 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1874.

JAMES SYMINGTON, JAMES SYMINGTON WATT, } Executors, &c.

f5-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD D. LATHROP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 376 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth (8) day of April next.—Dated New-York the 8th day of October, 1873.

o9-1aw6mTh* WM. C. ENGLE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES CURR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Joseph K. Butler, No. 1½ Charlton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1874.

ANNIE T. CURR, Executrix.

ja15-1aw6mTh JOSEPH K. BUTLER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED T. WELLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Gouverneur Rogers, No. 44 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of March, 1874.

GOUVERNEUR ROGERS, Executor.
SARAH E. WELLER, Executrix.

mh12-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to S. T. Baker, No. 257 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1874.

S. T. BAKER, CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB, } Executors.

mh12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE E. SCHERMERHORN, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of September now next.—Dated New-York the 18th day of March, 1874.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN,
Executor, &c., of Adeline E. Schermerhorn, deceased.

mh19-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 108 East Nineteenth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of November, 1873.

WM. BARTON, Executor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAINT BRUSHES, KALSOMINE AND VARNISH brushes; also, brushes of every description, at 305 Pearl st. JOHN K. HOPPEL, Manufacturer and Importer.